

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 337.]

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[2 of Vol. 49.

In answer to numerous solicitations of old Friends and Subscribers, who, from various causes, have incomplete sets of this Miscellany, the Proprietor proposes, till **THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT**, to sell any of the back Numbers, the last volume excepted, at **ONE SHILLING and THREE-PENCE** per Number, instead of the regular price of Two Shillings; and, at this rate, they may be had of all Booksellers throughout the British Islands, on giving orders specifying the Number, or the month and year wanted. Entire sets of Forty-eight Volumes, from their length as well as from the originality and importance of their contents, are now becoming scarce; and, as is well known, are every year increasing in curiosity and value.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### The late King.

*In addition to various anecdotes, partly original and partly selected, which we have inserted at page 133 of the present Number, many of which merit the attention of our readers, we have procured a copy of a pamphlet, written by a Lady of rank, never published, and perhaps never circulated in any manner, which describes all the circumstances, personal and political, attending the King's first illness in 1786. These details are too curious, and also too creditable to many of the parties, particularly to our present illustrious Sovereign and the Heir-presumptive, to be lost; and we therefore hasten to lay them before the readers of the Monthly Magazine, where they will add to the genuine materials for History of which we have often been the fortunate medium. It has been thought worth while to insert the entire pamphlet, excepting only certain passages which describe in a common-place manner the public proceedings of Parliament. At the time it was printed, in 1804, a copy was put into the hands of the proprietor of this Miscellany, with an intention that he should publish it; but, from sentiments of delicacy to the High Personage who was its subject, and to other parties implicated, he not only forbore to become a party in its appearance, but earnestly advised the Baronet who was its proprietor not to publish it. What became of the edition is not known to him; but, as the chief personages are now dead, as well as the gentleman in question, and also the authoress of the journal, the same motives do not operate to prevent its being given to the world. The extraordinary interest of the article will, we trust, serve as our apology for allowing it to trespass on the variety which usually characterizes our pages.*

**MOST IMPORTANT PARTICULARS of the ROYAL INDISPOSITION in 1788-1789; and of its EFFECTS upon ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES and OPPOSITE PARTIES interested in it.**

**O**N Monday, the 3d of November, 1788, the King's disorder excited great alarm, and two other physicians were summoned to Windsor to the assistance of Sir George Baker, who, till then, had attended alone. On Tuesday, the bad symptoms gathered strength; on Wednesday and Thursday apprehensions increased; and on Friday his Majesty was thought in imminent danger. On Saturday, Dr. Warren, at the instance of the Prince of Wales, saw the royal patient for the first time. This gentleman, either possessed of more acute discernment, or acting under less constraint than his brethren, hesitated not to communicate to the Queen that the disorder under which the King labour-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

ed was an absolute mania, distinct from, and wholly unconnected with, fever.

On Sunday his Majesty was thought to be actually expiring. After long and violent efforts, nature seemed exhausted, and he remained two hours senseless and motionless, with a pulsation hardly perceptible. Recovering by degrees from this torpor, he became capable of taking some refreshment.

The distress of the Queen and the Princesses was beyond description. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were deeply affected. The former wept abundantly, when the true nature of the malady was communicated to him. Both the Princes remained at Windsor, and were unremitting in their endeavours to support the Queen and to console the Princesses.

November 12th. The account sent to St. James's, that the King had slept from six to nine o'clock the preceding night,

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but that there was no abatement of his complaint, afforded no consolation to those who were interested for his essential welfare. Orders were sent to the Secretary of State's office, that it should be notified to foreign courts, that no apprehensions were entertained of immediate danger of the King's life.

13th. At the usual hour, half-past eleven, advice was received at St. James's, that the King remained as before. Two hours after, a letter was received by the lord-in-waiting, which brought intelligence that the King had shown tokens of recollection, which suggested some hopes, although his Majesty immediately relapsed into his former incoherence.

A palsy upon the brain was said to be the cause of a deplorable malady, which no medical skill could reach; and an opinion universally prevailed, that it would be necessary immediately to form a Regency. Opposition asserted, that the Prince's majority entitled him to undivided power; but Mr. Pitt's partisans reprobated the idea, and strenuously maintained the Queen's superior pretensions.

14th. Circular letters were sent to members of Parliament, stating, that the present unhappy situation of the King making it improbable that his Majesty's commands could be received for the further prorogation of Parliament, it must meet on the 20th instant, when attendance was earnestly solicited.

15th. It had been hoped that lucid intervals and better prospects might have enabled the King to prorogue Parliament, and would have justified the measure. Early in the morning of this day, the Chancellor, actuated by this hope, went to Windsor; but the sad situation in which he found the King, suggested only the necessity of hastening the distribution of notices, which had been delayed to the latest moment.

Sunday, the 16th, expectation was kept upon the rack at St. James's till half-past two o'clock. Bad presages drawn from the delay were confirmed by the event. "Notwithstanding six hours' sleep, the King is not better to-day," was the affecting report. It appeared that the messenger had been detained beyond the usual hour, in the hope that some favourable symptom might authorise a different one.

Opposition now forcibly felt the misfortune of Mr. Fox's absence. His powerful and extensive talents qualifying him alike to guide in council and

to lead in debate, his return was anxiously desired. Increasing bad symptoms in his Majesty augmented their impatience for accounts from the messenger who had, upon the first idea of his danger, been dispatched to the continent in quest of Mr. Fox. His acknowledged honour, as well as his transcendent abilities, made every member of the party solicitous that he should have frequent access to, and obtain the confidence of, the Prince; to whom they now looked up as to the source of power and honours.

Those who enjoyed the sweets of subsisting arrangements, and trembled at the thoughts of change, were inclined sanguinely to hope what they anxiously wished. They firmly believed that the derangement of the King's intellects would be but temporary, and that repose and method would not fail to effect his restoration. But, amongst those over whose hopes and fears interest had no sway, few were found who did not draw the most afflicting conclusions, from all the circumstances they were acquainted with. That the approach of the terrible malady had been gradual and regular, that sound sleep, good appetite, and total absence of fever, had produced no diminution of it, appeared to them a formidable basis for the worst apprehensions.

The number of those who watched over his Majesty was now increased. A rash attempt created the necessity. With the extraordinary cunning that is often found to accompany intellectual maladies, his Majesty one night, feigning to sleep, even to snore, threw the apothecary, who alone watched by him, off his guard, and hastened to a window of his apartment with a precipitancy which, while it bespoke the worst of purposes, happily prevented its perpetration, by the alarm it spread.

The Queen and the royal children now no longer saw his Majesty. Interviews which produced no effect upon him, but which exquisitely tortured their feelings, were judged best discontinued.

It was hoped that the frequent interviews which the Prince was said to have with Mr. Pitt at Windsor, might soften the dislike his Royal Highness made no secret of entertaining for that minister. The influence of the Queen, who was known to esteem him, seconding the flame of mind which the calamitous situation of his royal father was likely to produce, might, it was hoped, lessen the acrimony of the Prince's feelings towards Mr. Pitt and some of his adherents.



rents. It was also hoped by the candid and moderate, that a calamity like the present might have had the effect of reconciling parties; and that, attention to the public good, absorbing selfish considerations, might have produced union, and prevented contention, that must aggravate the material difficulties which embarrass government. But these, little susceptible themselves of the impulses of avarice and ambition, were incompetent judges of their influence upon minds in which they had long predominated. It was however some satisfaction to persons of this description to know, that the Prince had sent for the Chancellor (Thurlow), and receiving him with the marks of the highest consideration, had said to him, "I have desired your lordship's attendance, not only as my *father's* friend, but as my *own* friend, and I beseech you, my lord, to give me your counsel on this unhappy occasion. I have the utmost confidence in your judgment, and shall have the utmost satisfaction in acting by it."

The habitual piety observable in the King's life did not forsake him in his calamitous situation. On Sunday the 16th, his Majesty desired to have prayers read; and, on Mr. M——'s approach, seeing him confused, embarrassed perhaps from emotions of sensibility, he rose from his seat, and presenting a Book of Prayer, pointed to several which he had marked, and desired these might be read. His Majesty accompanied the chaplain with much recollection; but, soon after, his wanderings returned, and great disturbance of mind ensued. In the middle of the night, his Majesty rose suddenly from his bed, and rushed into the anti-chamber. The equerry-in-waiting there earnestly besought him to return; which the King absolutely refused to do, saying, "What right have you to command me? I know who you are. You are my servant." Colonel Gwynne, with a happy presence of mind, replied, "Sir, it is not so now. I am now your master; and you must and shall return." The King replied not; but turning away, shed tears, and complied.

In the King's calmer moments, his principal occupation was writing; and the subject, generally, dispatches to foreign courts. These, founded upon imaginary causes, were said to be written with great consistency and uncommon eloquence. At some periods, all gra-

cious, condescending, and munificent, his Majesty lavished honours upon all who opposed him; elevating to the highest dignities, pages, gentlemen of the bed-chamber, or any occasional attendant.

To these gentler workings of a disordered mind often succeeded sad transports of vehemence and agitation, which were expressed in tones so ungoverned, as sometimes to reach beyond the walls of the royal apartment. Exhausted nature would then feel a pause; during which, it was not uncommon for his Majesty to express a consciousness of his unhappy state, and a despair of ever being relieved from it.

The sleep which succeeded these various agitations of mind and person, was often sound and long; but never did the monarch awake from them in a *composed* state of mind. The refreshment of the body seemed only to add strength to the mental malady. From this circumstance, the most melancholy inferences were drawn; and, in confirmation of them, it was said, that a brother of the ——'s mother had terminated his existence under a total privation of the first of blessings. Music, which had formerly been found peculiarly soothing to the royal mind, now served only to excite impatience. In the last fortnight, his Majesty had resisted all solicitations to be shaved. His malady, and his exertions, had so emaciated him, that it was judged expedient to remove every mirror, lest the reflection of his own figure should affect him too sensibly.

The accounts transmitted to St. James's on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, varied little. Quiet, or disturbed sleep, made the only difference; and the continuance of fever was always announced. The account of the 24th said, his Majesty had had a restless night, and was not better.

Nov. 27th. An observable change appeared in the physicians' note of this day:—"His Majesty has had sufficient sleep, but does not appear to be relieved by it." This seemed a prelude to a public avowal of the deplorable malady; and inspired a belief, that those who were most unwilling to admit the improbability of recovery, had now a melancholy conviction forced upon them of the permanency of the disorder.

In the violent paroxysms of his Majesty's disorder, he continually raved about the Queen; sometimes loading her with reproaches, and uttering threats

against her; at others, desiring her presence, with expressions of passionate regard.

One day, tired of vainly soliciting to see the Queen, his Majesty desired to have her picture. He addressed it with great calmness and recollection in these words:—"We have been married twenty-eight years, and never have we been separated a *day till now*; and *now* you abandon me in my misfortunes." It being deemed improper to hazard the Queen's having an interview with his Majesty, a lady whom he used particularly to esteem and value, begged to be permitted to see him, in the hope of exciting some salutary feeling in the royal mind. . . . . The event did not answer the benevolent intention; but too well confirmed the expediency of the Queen's remaining at a distance.

Another day, his Majesty desired to have 400*l.* from his privy purse. He divided it into different sums, wrapping them up in separate papers, upon which he wrote the names of persons to whom he had been accustomed to make monthly payments, with perfect accuracy and precision. His Majesty then wrote down the different sums, with the names annexed, cast up the whole, as he formerly used to do, and ordered the money to be paid immediately, it being then due.

After this instance of perfect recollection, his Majesty began to deplore the unhappy situation of London; which, he said, had been under water a fortnight. His attendants, who never directly contradicted any assertion, assured his Majesty that they had received no account of such an event, though they had daily communications with persons from town. His Majesty very calmly replied, that they either sought to deceive him, or were themselves not well informed. He then proceeded to explain, with the same composure, that the water was making gradual advances; and that, in one week more, it would reach the Queen's house. His Majesty expressed great unwillingness that a valuable manuscript, the precise situation of which he described, should suffer; and declared an intention of going, on the ensuing Monday, to rescue it from the approaching evil. This mixture of distraction and reason giving way to absolute alienation, his Majesty expressed his sorrow that Lord T—— was not present, he having prepared every thing for creating him a duke.

The temper of the King's mind was

at this period free from violence. He did not now exhibit the terrible transports that were frequent during the first fortnight of confinement.

Nov. 27th. The chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Lord Stafford, and the other members of the cabinet council, waited upon the Prince of Wales at Windsor, and proceeded to examine the King's physicians, and also Dr. Addington, who had visited his Majesty three or four times previous to this inquiry. The four attending physicians having declared his Majesty's malady to be of a species that had not been the subject of their researches, this gentleman, at Mr. Pitt's particular desire, had been called in. It was known, that thirty years had elapsed since Dr. Addington had abandoned the practice of that branch of the medical art now required, and it was more than ten years since he had wholly withdrawn from business.

The result of this examination, was a determination to issue summonses to every member in the list of privy counsellors to attend a general meeting on the 3d of December, when a further inquiry respecting medical opinions was intended to be made. It was further resolved, that the King should be removed as soon as possible from Windsor to Kew. The considerable diminution of the inconvenient distance from the capital, and the means of taking exercise without being exposed to observation, were great and solid reasons for the change of situation.

Summonses were also issued to the members of the House of Commons, to meet at the Cock-pit in the evening of the 3d of December; and it was expected that some measures would speedily be adopted for supplying the essential chasm which the King's deplorable malady had occasioned in the state.

Consultations were every day held by Ministry; and a daily assembly of Opposition members took place at Burlington-house. The strength of parliamentary interest was anxiously calculated at both. The wish of Opposition was, that the Prince might be sole Regent, and that he might be invested with every kingly power and function; his royal father being by them considered as virtually defunct.

The partisans of Mr. Pitt advanced, that, in the present case, when the disorder probably was but temporary, arrangements ought to be the same as would have taken place, had his Majesty made an excursion for a limited time

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to his foreign dominions. They contended, that, as in that case, he certainly would have given the Queen supreme power, so, in the present situation, it ought to be vested in her.

The Queen, wholly occupied at this time by solicitude for the health and restoration of her august consort, resisted every attempt to engage her in political contests. She positively declared, that the only stipulation she wished to make, was, for permission to watch over his Majesty's safety. The Prince's attention to his royal mother and sisters was unremitting; and reciprocal regard, and mutual confidence, furnished the best consolation to each under the common calamity.

The King expressed great unwillingness to remove from Windsor. But, on Saturday, the 29th of November, the point was happily accomplished. The Queen wrote a letter to his Majesty, entreating him to go to Kew; and some of his attendants gave an unauthorized assurance, that he would there be allowed to see the Queen. It was not, however, till his Majesty had been shewn the carriages which conveyed the Queen and the Princesses from Windsor, that he consented to leave it. His impatience then became extreme, and his agitation so great, that it was some time doubtful whether the wished removal would be practicable. Something like tranquillity succeeding, his Majesty was placed in the carriage, accompanied in it by General Harcourt, and Colonels Goldsworthy and Gwynne. The motion seemed to compose his mind, and the journey was happily performed.

The sufferings of the Queen and the Princesses, on this trying occasion, cannot be described. Uncertain whether the King would follow, yet, satisfied that their departure was the only possible means of inducing his Majesty to remove, they left Windsor, doubtful whether they were not performing an unavailing journey, and their minds tortured with solicitude for what might occur during a cruel interval. If any thing could add to feelings thus acute, it must have been the profound, respectful, silent woe, manifested by every individual of an immense crowd assembled to behold the sad procession.

Either disappointment of the expectation his Majesty had entertained of seeing the Queen on his arrival at Kew, or irritation from exercise long discontinued, produced hurtful effects upon the

royal mind, and the succeeding night was passed in a deplorable manner.

December 3d. The examination of the physicians before the privy council, who, on this important occasion, assembled to the extraordinary number of —, ascertaining the nature of the King's malady, and his incapacity to exercise his royal functions, a regency was deemed necessary to supply the deficiency. The result was communicated to the Prince; who waited upon the Queen to apprise her of it, and to declare his intention to assert those pretensions which his situation and age gave him. His Royal Highness added, that if, as he expected, he should be declared sole regent, he should hope her Majesty would take upon herself the sole and absolute care of the King. Her Majesty at this time entertained no other wish, and unequivocally professed her determination to take no part in politics.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Duke of Portland, and embracing him most cordially, " begged that every unpleasant circumstance that had passed between them might be buried in oblivion; assuring his Grace, that he had the highest regard for him, and that he should be happy to receive his assistance, and to depend upon his wisdom, in this moment of calamity."

The genuine urbanity of the Duke's mind rendered this concession ample atonement. His Grace promised to devote himself to the Prince's service; and prepared to combat the difficulties of arrangements with a zeal inspired rather by the testimony of the Prince's confidence, and the desire to serve dependent friends, than by any immediate wish for power to himself. *That* he had exercised, heretofore, long enough to reach the alloy that lurks under its enchanting surface; and the now opulent state of his fortunes, made emoluments of little account in his scheme of happiness.

December 7th. When the end desired has not been obtained, it is common to condemn the means that have been employed. The King's malady not having abated during the restraints imposed at Windsor, it was judged that the indulgence of a degree of liberty might have produced salutary effects. On his Majesty's removal to Kew, his range was enlarged; and, instead of several persons watching over him, a single page only remained to receive his commands. Two equerries only waited in the anti-chamber; and the assistance  
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which contingencies might make necessary, was placed out of sight.

After the second day of his Majesty's removal, longer intervals, and less violent paroxysms, suggested the flattering hope, that change of system had produced beneficial effects; but, on the Thursday, the worst symptoms reappeared. The night was restless, and the two succeeding days destroyed the dawning hope.

Dr. Willis, who had been sent for from Lincolnshire, first saw his Majesty on Friday the 5th. He scrupled not to blame the delay in calling in practitioners peculiarly devoted to the study of his Majesty's complaint, and he highly condemned the degree of liberty allowed the royal patient. He encouraged the Queen to think that a cure was not improbable; and he represented that it might the rather be expected, as the means peculiarly adapted to the disorder still remained untried. He begged, if his attendance should be commanded, that he might be permitted to act without control. He said that there was but *one method* in that complaint, by which the lowest and the highest person could be treated with effect, and that his reputation was too much concerned in the event for him to attempt any thing, if he might not be invested with unlimited powers.

It may be conceived with what anguish her Majesty yielded to this requisition. But her conviction of its propriety fortified the magnanimity that prefers the performance of duties to the indulgence of feelings. It was known to her, that the first principle of Dr. Willis's practice is to make himself formidable, to inspire awe. In these terrible maladies, those who superintend the unhappy patients, must so subjugate their will, that no idea of resistance to their commands can have place in their minds. It was but too obvious, that the long and habitual exercise of high command must increase the difficulty of accomplishing this in the present instance; and an apprehension of the necessity of peculiar rigour, gave all possible aggravation to the Queen's distress.

A council was held at Mr. Pitt's on Sunday the 7th, at noon. Upon its rising, a messenger was dispatched to Kew, with a letter to the Queen. At nine o'clock in the evening of the same day, the Prince of Wales received a letter from her Majesty, in which were strongly expressed sentiments of that prudence, good sense, and maternal and

conjugal affection, by which her Majesty's conduct had ever been distinguished. Her Majesty informed the Prince, that she had been applied to, and urged, to take a share in the regency, as the only means of securing to herself a certainty of preserving the care of the king's person. But her Majesty added, "she authorized his Royal Highness to declare, that she would on no account take any share in the political affairs of this kingdom; it being her determination to remain at Kew, or wherever else his Majesty might be, and to devote herself wholly to him, as his friend and companion."

His Royal Highness's answer, which was immediately returned, contained the most dutiful and tender professions. It concluded with the assurance, that, "if her Majesty's taking any share in the government of this country, could give her any additional care or authority over his royal father's person, he should be the first to propose its being conferred; but her Majesty being the only person upon whom such a trust ought to devolve, she might assure herself, that she should be considered as his Majesty's sole guardian so long as the unhappy malady should continue."

December 13th. A great change in the Queen's sentiments became apparent at this time. The neutrality her Majesty had originally adopted was dismissed, and the proceedings of the minister received her approbation and support. Many causes probably combined to produce the alteration. It was said, that apprehension of the abuse of power by Opposition had been industriously infused by those whose interest it was to withhold it from them. It was certainly known, that her Majesty gave implicit belief to the assurances of Dr. Willis, that the recovery of the royal patient was not only probable, but possibly near at hand. With this persuasion, not only tenderness but wisdom dictated the conduct the Queen pursued. On the other hand, the Prince, confiding in the great and universally acknowledged pre-eminence of Dr. Warren; and remembering, that, to his perspicuity and ingenuousness he owed the first knowledge of the real cause of his Majesty's indisposition, naturally considered his opinion as entitled to respect and deference. This gentleman in strong terms reprobated the assertion of an amended state, and unqualifiedly declared his incredulity respecting a happy issue. Influenced by such contrary impressions, unanimity



unanimity of sentiment could not be expected. Doubt, distrust, and coldness, unhappily succeeded to the confidence, esteem, and cordial affection, which had hitherto soothed the sorrows of the august relatives of the afflicted Monarch.

The King's state, at this time, encouraged no hope of speedy restoration. On Friday and Saturday his Majesty was much indisposed; and on Sunday his situation was deplorable. The coercive waistcoat was found to be insufficient, and a necessity arose of confining the royal sufferer to his bed for several hours. Exhausted strength, by degrees, rendered his efforts less powerful; and the failure of nature, rather than an abatement of the malady, produced an appearance of tranquillity. Violent exertions frequently repeated, long confinements, want of usual air and exercise, produced the most lamentable effects. The flesh, gradually wasted away, had left the bones of every joint hardly covered; and the whole of his Majesty's appearance was become so affecting, that even the Chancellor's strong mind was overpowered at the first interview, and a flood of tears witnessed the involuntary sensibility.

Unpleasant altercations had arisen amongst the physicians. Willis, introduced by Addington, was strongly suspected of circulating reports rather gratifying to the minister than consonant to truth. He regularly sent to him every night a particular message, and generally by his son. On the 16th, whilst the propositions were debating in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt and his friends declared that that evening, at eleven o'clock, the son of Dr. Willis arrived at the Treasury, with the satisfactory account that a happy change had taken place, and that Dr. Willis considered it as a certain indication of speedy and perfect recovery. Dr. Warren, whose observations on the morning of that day had suggested a very different opinion, was much surprised at this account. He hastened to Kew early on the morning of the 18th. Dr. Willis met him in an anti-chamber; assured him the King was going on vastly well; said he was perfectly composed; and begged that Dr. Warren would not make a point of seeing his Majesty, as his appearance would certainly disturb him. Warren, surprised at this language, desired to see the pages. To his first question, "How is the King?" the reply was, 'Very bad indeed.' To his second, "What sort of night has his Majesty passed?" 'A

terrible one,' was the melancholy answer.

Warren then insisted upon being introduced; and he had the affliction to find the person of the illustrious sufferer under the powerful restriction which violent paroxysms make indispensable.

The sight of Warren produced no painful sensation. The King was not discomposed by it. A partial recollection, operating on an habitual consciousness of dignity, (which never forsook his Majesty in his most unhappy moments,) he was prompted to say, "I have been very ill indeed, Dr. Warren, and I have put myself into this waistcoat, but it is uneasy to me; will you take it off?" Warren hesitated for a moment; but, attentively surveying the royal sufferer, he perceived that his exhausted strength made the indulgence safe; and he replied, untying the sad bonds, "Most willingly do I obey you, sir."

Warren afterwards remonstrated with Willis upon the disingenuousness of his conduct, and protested that, so long as he should have the honour to retain his appointment to the care of the royal person, he should scrupulously discharge his duty to his Majesty and to the public, whose anxious solicitude entitled them to full and true information respecting his state. Willis then resisting the request to subscribe the bulletin which the attending regular physician conceived to be the proper one, great altercation ensued; but he was at length induced to set his name to that which appeared on the 18th instant.

The perpetual diversity in opinion between the regular physicians and Dr. Willis, was a source of much affliction to the Queen, and of perplexity to the people. The high reputation of the court-physicians, the extensive popularity they had justly acquired, not only amongst the inhabitants of the capital, but throughout the kingdom, gave them great superiority, in the general estimation, in a competition with Dr. Willis, whose retired situation, and restricted practice, had left him in a state of comparative obscurity.

The Prince, having understood that the Chancellor had used some expressions of which he thought he had cause to complain, desired to see his lordship, and generously afforded him an opportunity of vindicating himself, if the rumour were unfounded. The Chancellor assured his Royal Highness, that he never had, even in thought, deviated from the very profound respect he owed him.

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He begged to know the full extent of what he had been charged with, in the full confidence of being able to exculpate himself. His lordship proceeded to say, that what opinions he had publicly advanced, his legal situation compelled; but that he felt himself strongly devoted to his Royal Highness; and that he might assure himself that he should on no account unite with Mr. Pitt, or enter into any opposition to his Royal Highness's government, when his dismissal, which he saw was at hand, should take place. He should, on the contrary, give it every support in his power; and if, at a future day, his services should be thought of use, he should be happy to offer them. The Chancellor spoke of Mr. Pitt as a haughty, impracticable spirit, with whom it would be impossible for him ever cordially to unite. He added, that the whole party was split, divided, disunited, in a manner that would prevent their ever acting in opposition with vigour and effect.

January 2d. The Prince received a letter from Dr. Willis, to inform him of essential amendment in the King. The Queen wrote to Mr. Pitt to the same effect. Ministry presumed much upon these communications, and expressed their hopes, that his Majesty might be well enough on Monday to signify his approbation of a Speaker. Dr. Warren was still tenacious of his former opinion; and assured the Prince that, though the King was not then in the deplorable way in which he had often seen him, there was nothing in his Majesty's present state that could warrant the expectation of recovery. The Prince, confiding in Warren's judgment, naturally considered the favourable reports as mere fabrications, to serve a sinister purpose, and could not refrain from some expressions against the —, who, relying upon the infallibility of Willis, considered the Prince's backwardness to credit her assurances as an argument of his discontent at the nature of them. Officious persons, acting from indiscreet zeal, if not from still more reprehensible motives, contributed to increase the subsisting discontents.

The entertainments given by the Duke of York, having for their avowed object the conciliation of members of both Houses, the conversations then naturally rested upon subjects interesting to the Prince. At the three first his Royal Highness was present, and expatiated with great eloquence upon "the indignities and injustice he had experienced

from the usurpers of those powers of which he conceived he ought to be possessed as the natural representative of a father, unhappily incapable of exercising them; and, to the infinite affliction of his family, not likely to be ever again in a situation to hold the reins of government." The Prince spoke copiously, expressed himself with great propriety, and a degree of eloquence that would have ensured attention, if his rank had not commanded it. His Royal Highness gave a particular detail of some transactions at Windsor, in the beginning of the King's illness. He said, "Reports have been circulated, that I had frequent interviews with Mr. Pitt. The truth is, I saw him but once during my stay at Windsor. In the first days of the King's illness, and before I had recovered from the shock it occasioned me, some person told me that Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond were come. My mind fully occupied by the sad state of things, I hardly heard, and it soon escaped my recollection, that they were there."

"Some time after, Mr. St. Leger entered the room, and told me that the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt had been waiting two hours. I awoke as it were from a trance, and desired that they might instantly be admitted. The duke was most obsequious, bowed incessantly. Mr. Pitt was most stately: he said he should do so and so, and looked with unforgiving haughtiness."

Adverting to the King's private concerns, the Prince said, "That in a lucid interval of some hours, before his Majesty left Windsor, he had talked consistently of the state of his affairs; said he had written, some time since, directions respecting the distribution he wished to have made of his property; but he doubted whether they were properly prepared. He hoped, however, that the purport would be attended to. The money he could dispose of was, he said, six hundred thousand pounds. Having six daughters, it was his wish to give each one hundred thousand pounds: his daughters he had ever considered as the objects of his peculiar care. His sons easily might, and certainly would, be provided for by the nation; but, for his daughters, a provision might not perhaps be made without difficulty."

The Prince proceeded to say, "he had assured the Queen he should be happy to conform in every thing to the wishes of his royal father; and he promised



misled that every indication of his intentions previous to his lamented indisposition should be religiously observed. Her Majesty having then received no unworthy impression, was satisfied and happy in receiving this assurance; and permitted him and the Duke of York to assist in packing up, and to put their seals upon, the crown-jewels, and some valuable movables of the King's, which, together with the Queen's jewels, were conveyed to Kew when the Queen went thither." The Prince added, "he had now to lament a sad revolution in her Majesty's opinion, which had been effected by mischievous and designing persons. He had received a letter from her Majesty, of her own writing, but not of her own dictating. It charged him with designing to take advantage of the weak state of the King, to get possession of his treasures; and to change the whole face of things." Ladies —, H —, and C —, were censured by his Royal Highness as the advisers of this letter. He said he had charged the last-mentioned with a knowledge of it; and, if he had not before had a certainty of it, her confusion would have given it.

The Prince complained of the personal indignity with which Mr. Pitt had treated him on every occasion. He specified two important instances of most indecorous conduct towards him. The summonses to members of privy council to examine the physicians, (of which he had received no previous intimation,) and the restrictions upon the power of a Regent, had both been sent by common Treasury-messengers, and left without ceremony with a porter at Carlton House!

The Prince was not present at the fourth and last entertainment. The Duke of York entered upon the interesting detail of the injury done to his brother in withholding his acknowledged rights, and of the imposition practised upon the public by fallacious representations of the King's state. His Royal Highness said, "It must be imagined that the subject was a most painful one to him; that only the solicitude he felt to impress a sense of his brother's wrongs, and to warn gentlemen whom there was a design to mislead, could have induced him to enter upon it." His Royal Highness spoke concisely but clearly. He declared "that a string of fallacies had been obtruded upon the public; gave his royal word that not one

of the King's children was permitted to approach him; and lamented that "the Queen, wrought upon by insidious arts, particularly by the machinations of the Chancellor, seemed resolved to abet the daring attempt to supersede his brother's just pretensions, and to promote the views of those most inimical to him."

His Royal Highness then mentioned an attempt, on the preceding Thursday, to prevent Sir G. Baker's seeing the King, which was rendered abortive, by his steadily refusing to sign the bulletin, if that were not permitted. The Duke said "that endeavours had also been used, the following day, to prevent Dr. Warren's entering the royal chamber, Willis assuring him that the King was in such a state as promised immediate recovery, and that his presence would do harm. Warren, upon an acknowledgment being extorted that the Queen had seen the King that morning, insisted upon being admitted, as one whose presence was less likely to agitate the royal mind. He found his Majesty sitting quietly, and attentively considering a Court calendar, which he was translating from beginning to end into doggerel Latin. He accosted Warren upon his entrance, 'Ricardensus Warrenensus baronetensus.' The Duke said, "Warren had assured him that, after a long and minute examination, he brought away the melancholy conviction that the mind was only subdued, and that its sanity was in no degree restored."

On the Duke's being asked what was the general state of his Majesty's health, he replied, "he was told that he was deplorably emaciated; but that that circumstance was as much concealed as possible." His Royal Highness said "that the Queen seemed no longer to have confidence in any person but the Chancellor, who, while he was flattering her Majesty with every demonstration of zeal, was paying obsequious court to his brother." He added, "he seems to have learnt a lesson of duplicity from Pitt. The Chancellor," the Duke continued, "seldom fails to receive three or four letters a-day from the Queen, and he generally sees her once every day. Till concealments respecting the King began to be practised, and till the Queen suddenly declared her resolution to accept the Regency, if the Prince would not accept it with severe restrictions, my brother and myself omitted not one day paying our duty to her. But since

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these

these events, our visits have been discontinued."

The Duke concluded by expressing in strong terms "the misery he felt at being compelled to make an appeal to the public, that induced the necessity of exposing circumstances, over which every principle of delicacy, feeling, and filial affection, prompted his royal brother and himself to throw a veil; and which a sense of what they owed to that public could alone prevent their interposing; their duty to that outweighing, in their estimation, all that could affect themselves."

24th of Jan. The King had been terribly affected during the last seven or eight days. On the 19th his Majesty had been induced to walk in the garden. The anxiety of the amiable and royal female relatives drew them to an upper window. Regardless of every thing but his own impulses, his Majesty threw his hat into the air, and hurled a stick he held in his hand to an incredible distance; such was the force that animated him. His Majesty then proceeded with a rapid movement towards the Pagoda, which he was very desirous to ascend. Being thwarted in that, he became sullen and desperate, threw himself upon the earth; and so great was his strength, and so powerful his resistance, that it was three-quarters of an hour before Willis and four assistants could raise him.

19th of February. The Prince and the Duke of York repeated their visit to Kew; but the Queen still judged it inexpedient for them to be admitted to the King. Her Majesty informed their Royal Highnesses, that, as soon as it should become proper for them to see the King, they should be apprised of it by her.

February the 20th. The Chancellor acquainted the Lords that the King's health was then in such a progress towards perfect re-establishment, that there was a probability their Lordships' interference would be no longer necessary. The Duke of York replied, that, "as nothing could give him greater happiness than the restoration of his royal father, so he should have felt it a peculiar gratification to have been enabled to give their Lordships an assurance of its probability from any authority; and he could not without infinite regret acknowledge, that he had not yet been permitted to see the King, though he had gone to Kew the preceding day in the

hope of receiving that indulgence." His Royal Highness added, "that his brother must rejoice even more than himself at his Majesty's perfect recovery, as that must deliver him from embarrassments which the nature of the Bill must render almost insupportable; and which only his attachment to the state, and affection for the people, could have induced him to subject himself to."

On the 23d the Prince and the Duke of York went, upon invitation from the Queen, to Kew, and were admitted to the King. Her Majesty and Colonel Digby only were present. The King behaved with composure, and talked rationally. The conversation was confined to topics that were general and indifferent; the death of General Wynyard, and the resignation of General Hyde, were principally dwelt upon. It was observed by the royal brothers that the King's attention was chiefly directed to the Duke of York, for whom it was supposed he had ever entertained a partiality.

Both Houses met on the 3d of March; the Chancellor spoke in strong and decided terms of His Majesty's capacity to exercise his royal functions.

Mr. Pitt simply informed the Commons, that His Majesty's amended health gave him reason to hope he might make his pleasure known to them on Tuesday, the 10th of March, to which day the House immediately adjourned.

The Ministerial party employed the interval in rejoicing in the accomplishment of their hopes;—Opposition, in reprobating the arts which, they maintained, had substituted fallacy for truth. The extreme caution and reserve that enveloped the proceedings at Kew, were not calculated to disperse suspicion. Mr. Rammeau, his Majesty's oldest and most trusted page, the person whom he had long employed to copy his private correspondences, was dismissed: he was said to be too inquisitive and too communicative. Three other pages were also displaced. Dr. John Willis, son to the eminent practitioner, and a student of his art, was appointed private secretary to the King; and four of Dr. Willis's men remained about the royal person, performing those offices which were in the page's province.

The Prince had been refused admittance to the King, and had patiently acquiesced. The Duke of York attempting to visit him, and being told by Dr. Willis, on the 4th of March, that it



it was improper H. R. H. should be admitted to his Majesty, gave a loose to his resentment,—asked by what authority he presumed to prevent his seeing his father, and threatened to knock him down, if he dared to oppose him. Dr. Willis then besought permission to apprise the Queen of the visit. To this the Duke consented, stipulating that the Doctor should not be present at the interview which his Royal Highness declared *should* take place. The Queen then hastened to the King's apartment, and the Duke was admitted.

His Royal Highness did not depart with favourable impressions of the King's state; he scrupled not to declare that he thought his Majesty very deficient in mental powers, and that he believed something like fatuity had succeeded to irritation.

On Thursday the 12th, the Duke of York visited his Majesty, whom he found carefully examining a great number of spectacles, and selecting with peculiar care some which he said were for his dear Eliza. To change the conversation, the Duke informed his Majesty that he had three desertions from his regiment. The King, impatient of the interruption, broke out into violent abuse of the Duke and his regiment, and became so perturbed, that the Queen was obliged to command the attendance of Dr. Willis. On his appearance the storm instantly subsided; his Majesty became quite composed; he talked of an intention to visit Germany; told the Duke that he should send over a curriole and six small greys, and drive the Queen and himself through that country. His Majesty spoke of the high satisfaction he promised himself from visiting Potsdam, and seeing the Prussian army.

During the whole of this estrangement from reason, the subject which most frequently occurred and with the most forcible effect upon the royal mind, was the American war. The recollection of the proceedings in it, and of the consequences that followed, often produced violent agitation, and strong expressions of resentment against individuals. Lord North was always adverted to; but ever in a manner expressive of the natural tenderness, humanity, and placability, of his Majesty's disposition. He never failed to conclude, respecting his Lordship, in the same words, uttered in a hurried but softened and feeling tone,—“I was once very angry with him; but,

since his misfortune,\* I have felt only compassion for him.”

The Duke of York, on his arrival in town, went to the House of Lords, where the Chancellor had just given assurances of his Majesty's excellent state.

Upon his Royal Highness's communicating to his lordship the result of his observations, the Chancellor, in his characteristic manner, replied, “By G— they always contrive to wind the King up when I am to see him; and he appears very well before me.”

March the 10th, the bulletins of the three preceding days announced a quiet state. The account of this day stated that his Majesty had had a very good night, and possessed this morning more than usual recollection. The next day his Majesty was declared better. The succeeding one he was pronounced to be in a progressive state of amendment. The bulletin of the 13th said, his Majesty had had four hours sleep, and was going on well.

The Bulletins of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, pronounced a progressive amendment. That of the 17th proclaimed a state of actual convalescence. The succeeding ones, till the 25th, declared uninterrupted progress in well-doing; and that day, and the following day, gave to a loyal and delighted people assurances of the *absolute cessation of all complaint*.

April the 23d. The Prince of Wales attended the public thanksgiving which his Majesty's exemplary piety induced him to offer at St. Paul's, for the mercy vouchsafed. As soon as the service was finished, his Royal Highness hastened to Carlton-House, where he changed his dress for the uniform of his regiment; and, taking the command of it, proceeded to meet his royal father on his return: thus becoming himself his guard and conductor to the Queen's house. Alighting there, his Royal Highness presented himself at the door, in a manner that required to be seen, in order to be duly felt and fully understood. It was to the *revered Monarch*—to the *beloved parent*—that his Royal Highness offered assistance. The tender attachment of the most affectionate of sons,—the zealous devotion of the first of subjects,—were manifested with an energy and a grace that no language can adequately describe.

\* A total privation of the blessing of sight.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HOPE you will excuse my anxiety to see inserted in your valuable pages, the following remarks on the Earthquake which lately happened here.

It was about half-past eight on the morning of the 22d ult. after a sudden thaw had begun to succeed a frost unprecedented for duration and intensity in this country for six years, that a rumbling noise, proceeding from a northern direction, was heard, which lasted for about three seconds, and was immediately followed by a tremulous heaving of the earth, passing apparently towards the south. Scarcely had this first shock been observed, and while I was still giddy with its stunning effects, another, and immediately a third, quickly succeeded; the last so smart, that the bell on our town-house steeple was distinctly heard to ring. The inhabitants were so alarmed, that many who were in bed ran out into the street, and jostled one another, quite stupified by the concussions; while the omens of clashing doors and ringing-bells terrified those within.

In the afternoon, heavy showers of rain fell, which continued with little intermission, till the evening of the following day (Saturday.) I think it of importance to note the changes of weather, as it is only by a careful accumulation of minute details, and a diligent observation of analogies, that we can hope to give a rational theory of these awful phenomena. The coincidence of the thaw and the earthquake, should therefore be considered worthy of being registered. In the partial account of it which appeared in one of the Glasgow newspapers, it is stated that the waters in Loch Lomond (north of Port Glasgow), experienced, about the same time, a partial rise, or agitation, and that some persons crossing in a small boat were terrified by the sudden rippling of the water. This I have been able to corroborate; and have since heard by a letter from a friend in Condrie, (in Perthshire, and noted for Earthquakes,) that the whole phenomena which were "observed on the banks of the Clyde, were more distinctly and more awfully marked there," as well as at Kippen, Dumbarton, &c. &c. though, at these latter places, but slightly; however, it does not appear that it had been felt any further south.

My townsmen early manifested their

anxiety for the fate of our elegant spire, which they dreaded was injured by the same shock which made the bell sound; nor were their fears vain. Although not twisted and shattered in the singular manner in which the Inverness spire was some years ago, yet it was found that it had been pushed considerably off the perpendicular, which may be detected by a stranger on the most cursory glance.

Q. T.

*Port-Glasgow;*

*Feb. 4, 1820.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ABOUT three weeks ago, passing over the grand iron-bridge from Queen-street to Bankside, I observed that all the lamp-irons of the bridge, except one or two of those fixed in the iron, were forced up in their sockets; some as much as  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and some had one of the two prongs broken off.

Iron, like all other bodies, is contracted by cold, and expanded by heat; and it seems, the immense rafters or joists which stretch from pier to pier, and form the arch, are, where they meet on the piers, so firmly locked together, or by their immense weight, or both these, necessarily yielded to the irresistible power of the late severe frost, by flattening a little. This motion loosened the tenon, and at the same time squeezed it out of its mortice a little. After this came a warmer air, and then these massive pieces of metal stretched themselves to their original form. But again the air became intensely cold; and the contraction being repeated, the irons were still further forced out of their sockets, as described. Now, these irons are fastened in with lead, which has not sufficient strength to oppose the powers of variable heat. Some of the irons had one of their tenons broken off, because the broken one was better secured than the other; and, not keeping pace in rising with it, necessarily snapped asunder.

The means of preventing a recurrence would be, to drill a hole through, and fasten them with screw-bolts of wrought-iron. Such an affection of these beautiful and useful structures ought to be skilfully guarded against.

W. BLOOR.

*Paul-street, Finsbury,  
February 21, 1820.*



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. VI.

*Eclectic Review, and Edinburgh Monthly Review.*

OUR observations on the Reviewers has produced a considerable sensation; and we have received several amusing and interesting communications from injured and aggrieved authors. Gratified however as we have been by these testimonies to the justness of our strictures, we are obliged to say, that it is not our object to examine the merits or defects of particular articles, but to describe in a concise form the spirit in which they are conceived. We are quite sensible of the inattention, perhaps we may say the unfairness, of the *Monthly Review*, on many occasions; but we think that in a former paper we sufficiently explained how this naturally arose; and we are no less aware of the benefit which the literature of the country would derive from a regular review of the reviews; but the narrow limits to which our remarks are necessarily restricted, must convince our readers that this important task cannot be undertaken in the *Monthly Magazine*. We have however set the example, and shown how absurd it is in the public to pay so much deference to these self-constituted tribunals, which on so many occasions have been more distinguished for the insolence of their presumption, than the justness of their awards. But, before resuming our examination, we beg, in reply to the correspondent who has favoured us with observations on the critique on Von Muller's *Universal History*, that, although we agree with him in some of his remarks, we do not think that he has proved the orthodoxy of that learned writer, according to the reviewer's notions of what is orthodox; for he does not know what those notions are. He cannot but have often noticed, that critics are in the habit of using very peremptory expressions, and that it is not in the hurried sketches of the *Monthly Review* that we are to look in general either for well-considered estimates, or expressions that mean exactly what they stand for.

Upon the subject to which the friend of Miss Hutton draws our attention, there can be but one opinion. He cannot however but know, that in one respect reviewers are impartial,—that is, they have no regard to sex or virtue, youth or age, if the parties before them

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

are not their own personal friends. This is an old and well-established charge against them; and they would certainly do well to vindicate themselves, if they can, from the imputation. But, respecting the few sentences in Miss Hutton's novel concerning Captain Cook, we cannot do better than quote the words of an old and respected correspondent.

“And what is there blamable in the few sentences concerning the late able seaman, Captain Cook? Is it any thing more than the report, not of Miss H. but of a traveller who had witnessed it, and the truth and accuracy of which is well known to all the few persons now living who were at all personally acquainted with the captain. Even a stranger, looking on the best-engraved portraits of Captain Cook, must acknowledge that they see the strongest-marked traits of a severe and morose, not to say savage, disposition. But, as to love or affection from his companions, it is quite out of the question. He was not only a strict but a severe commander, a rigid disciplinarian, and a hard task-master, who was only obeyed through fear; a disposition which increased in him with his age in every voyage more and more, especially in his last fatal voyage, in which his inferior officers and seamen were harassed and irritated to such a degree, that it was feared a mutiny would have been the consequence, had he not been cut off by accident. In fact, his severe conduct cost him his life, and but for that he might have been saved; owing to a circumstance which stimulated his naturally morose disposition to an intolerable pitch, that ended in his destruction. He had taken a liking to a young girl at one of the islands, whom he kept as his companion on-board the ship during the rest of the voyage, which was productive of much disorder and quarrelling in the ship: and when the captain went on shore, or was otherwise out of sight, his officers took liberties with the girl, who afterwards complained of this conduct to the captain, which irritated his temper to a degree that produced disgust and conspiracies among the crew. The consequence of which was, that, when he went ashore at the island of Owyhee, he lost his life, though his boat's crew could have saved him if they chose; for, when he fled towards the shore from the attacks of the natives, instead of drawing the boat in, the crew pushed it off from the shore, leaving the captain to his fate; when he fell by the spears of the savages.”

H.

But it is time that we should resume our regular duty.

The *Eclectic Review* for November contains, in less than one hundred pages,

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including extracts, a summary of the qualities of no less than ten books. The first is on *Protestant Nonconformity*, by Josiah Conder, in two volumes. We are assuredly not much addicted to polemical controversy, and our readers will do us the justice to bear testimony to the truth of this; nor, indeed, have we much respect for those writers who give the Gospel according to their own fancies; and therefore it will not be surprising that we should approve this article in the *Eclectic Review*, when we find it setting out with so just and reasonable an observation as this: "The nonconformist controversy would be reduced within very narrow limits, were but the respective parties capable of coming to an agreement upon one preliminary point,—the sufficiency of the New Testament, as the sole umpire in the disputation." We recommend the whole article, as, in our opinion, very sound and good, and entreat for it the attention of all denominations of those contending Christians who bow so lowly to the darling Dagon of their own peculiar creed; while they revile with so much acrimony the base superstition of those who think and worship according to their straitened understandings. It is in articles of this kind that the *Eclectic Review* excels; and, as such, it is well worthy of attention by all those who think polemical writings worthy of any attention at all.

The article on the second and third series of the *Tales of My Landlord*, is also ably written; but the author is too austere in his first principles; at least, he seems so to us: for we neither do think that all books should be devoted to instruction, nor that novels are the best vehicles for conveying moral lessons. On the contrary, we are advocates for works entirely written for amusement, and upon the same principles that we approve of relaxations from cares and business in ordinary life. As we delight to look at the blithe and bounding school-boy revelling in the sunshine of his holiday, we are pleased to see the solemn recreations at occasional whist or backgammon of those who have long forgone the enjoyment of careless thoughts, without being in the one case advocates for cards or dice generally, any more than for a life of

"One long summer's day of indolence and mirth."

But, with this reservation respecting the writer's principles, we consider the critical observations on the *Tales of My*

Landlord as sensible and just. At the same time, while we acknowledge ourselves thus duly impressed by a strong sense of the unknown author's great powers, we here take liberty once for all to enter our protest against that excessive laud which these works receive from a certain class of readers. That they are conceived in a spirited manner, and executed with very considerable talent in several parts, is beyond all question; but, as sustained narratives and well-constructed stories, they are very defective, and the characters are rather descriptions than impersonations. It is not however our business at present to criticize the *Tales of My Landlord*; which are followed in the *Review* by a disquisition concerning the *Synod of Dort*. Some of our readers are perhaps aware that this synod was assembled in the early part of the seventeenth century, for the purpose of determining the religious controversies which then prevailed in the Low Countries. The article is conceived in the same spirit as the one on nonconformity, and we think written by the same judicious pen. It is authors of a religious turn of mind that the writers in this *Review* particularly commend; in so far the journal is consistent: but, as all works cannot be religious, and as sometimes the most profligate of authors will do homage to religion, by even a more beautiful expression of reverence than the most sincere devotees, the *Review* is likely, we fear, by the exclusive nature of the principles on which it appears to be conducted, to be less useful than it might otherwise be.

After the synod of Dort comes *Dr. Graves's Select Scriptural Proofs of the Trinity*; on which we shall make no other observation, than that, if it was of importance to believe in the Trinity as it is commonly understood, there would have existed no doubt on the subject in the Scriptures. Whatever is essential, in our opinion, to be accepted as an article of faith, is there so distinctly stated, that there is not the slightest pretext for disputation on the subject.

Lieutenant Hall's lively *Tour in France* comes next; and the critique is at once fair and reasonable. The author has no cause to complain; and the true merits of the book are satisfactorily enough pointed out.

The notice of the Letters ascribed to Ganganelli, is brief and liberal: and, as for *Mr. Nab's Theory of the Universe*; *Evans's Memoirs of the Rev. W. Richards*; and



and *Bowdler's Select Pieces*; we must refer the reader who takes any interest in these works to the Review itself: for, as they are never likely to be heard of but by the friends of the parties, we confess that we have not read the criticism; and which we do the more frankly, as an example to other reviewers not to give an opinion of books without some acquaintance with their contents.

Of the *Edinburgh Monthly Review*, we can only at present speak of its general character; the strongest observation respecting which that we have heard is, that it did not seem to be called for. It confessedly set out on moderate principles, which is as much as to say, in opposition to the *Quarterly*, of the same city; and, so far as it has yet gone, it seems to be respectably conducted,—but not as the antagonist of its elder brother. The worst part of this publication is, that it does not seem to discriminate between the ministry and the government,—between the men in power, and the mode by which the power is by law exercised. It is not, however, a party journal; for, although the political sentiments which pervade it appear to be tinged with Toryism, it is not decidedly a Tory work. But it will take a great deal of learning and ability to write up this sort of moderation in these contentious times into any great degree of popularity. The book, however, is not intended for the million; but, along with the new series of the *British Critic*, we do not hesitate to say, that it is of all the Reviews the one best adapted for the table of a private gentleman, desirous of knowing only the progress of literature, and averse to take any part in the cabals and conflicts with which politicians are at present so much agitated.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

TO preserve seeds in a state fit for vegetation, is a matter of great and general importance; because, if it can be accomplished, it will enable us to rear many useful plants in one country which are there unknown, being indigenous only in others at a great distance from it. There is a letter on this subject in the 16th volume of the *Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c.* from which the following is an extract.

"Many years ago, (says the author,) having observed some seeds which had got accidentally among raisins, and that they were such as are generally attended

with difficulty to raise in England after coming in the usual way from abroad, I sowed them in pots within a framing; and, as all of them grew, I commissioned my sons, who were then abroad, to pack up all sorts of seeds they could procure in absorbent paper, and send some of them, surrounded by raisins, and others by brown moist sugar, concluding that the former seeds had been preserved by a peculiarly favourable state of moisture thus afforded them. It occurred likewise, that as many of our common seeds, such as clover, charlock, &c. would lie dormant for years within the earth, well preserved for vegetation whenever they might happen to be thrown to the surface and exposed to the atmosphere, so these foreign seeds might be equally preserved for many months at least, by the kindly covering and genial moisture that either raisins or sugar afforded them: and this conjecture was really fulfilled, as not one in twenty of them failed to vegetate, when those of the same kinds that I ordered to be sent wrapped in common parcels, and forwarded with them, would not grow at all. I observed, upon examining them all before they were committed to the earth, that there was a prevailing dryness in the latter, and the former looked fresh and healthy, and were not in the least infected by insects, as was the case with the others. It has been tried repeatedly to convey seeds of many plants difficult to raise closed up in bottles, but without success; some greater proportion of air, as well as a proper state of moisture, perhaps being necessary. I should also observe, that no difference was made in the package of the seeds, respecting their being kept in husks, pods, &c. so as to give those in raisins or sugar any advantage over the others, all being sent equally guarded by their natural teguments."

Trees and plants intended for exportation may be packed in moss,—the *sphagnum palustre* of Linnæus, or the long white moss which grows in great abundance on peat bogs. This substance possesses the power of retaining moisture in a wonderful degree, while it also resists fermentation. Trees and plants which have been packed up in close boxes with it, from September 1807 till March 1808, have grown equally well as they would have done if only transplanted from one part to another of the same ground.

Directions for preserving natural curiosities may be found in a work which

might be useful to A. Z.: the title is "A Catalogue of the Animals of North America, with short directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting, all kinds of natural curiosities; by John Reinhold Forster:" who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyages to the South Seas.

R. P.

*Chowbent; Jan. 15, 1820.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N Thompson's Chemistry, vol. 4. p. 372, 2d. edit. it is mentioned, "that at Vienna several seeds which had been long kept, and which had constantly refused to germinate, grew readily, when treated with oxy-muriatic acid." He quotes Jour. de Phys. 47. 63, "that Mr. Humboldt has ascertained that seeds vegetate more rapidly when steeped in this acid, or when watered with it; and this acid is well known for the facility with which it parts with its oxygen, which is absolutely necessary for the germination of all seeds."

Upon this statement, perhaps C. L. will think it worth the experiment, to steep some of his foreign seeds in this acid till germination is apparent, when, if put into the earth with a very slight covering, they will soon appear above ground.

B. DEALTRY.

*Near Wakefield; Jan. 10, 1820.**For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER from ITALY, on the LIBERAL SPIRIT of a FEMALE SOVEREIGN.

**M**ARIA-Louisade Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, and reigning Duchess of Lucca, signalizes her government by a regard for the sciences and arts, which she encourages by all the means within her power. She appears to be her own minister; and public and private accounts declare that, within her little sphere, the age of the Medicis will be revived. Under her direction, houses of education have been founded, and essays on mutual instruction circulated; together with a Lyceum, a Cabinet of Physics, a Chemical Laboratory, a stud for the breed of horses, and a number of manufactories of every description. Men of letters, talents, and industry, foreigners or otherwise, are sure of her favour and patronage.

This enlightened princess, from her privy purse, has been at the charge of founding a magnificent Observatory, the first stone of which she herself laid, on the 26th of September last. The work

is rapidly advancing, and the structure will be finished in less than a year, well furnished with a complete set of instruments. Two celebrated astronomers are procured to superintend the management: one is M. Pons, Adjunct Director of the Observatory of Marseilles, who has discovered in the remote starry regions twenty-three comets revolving in our solar system. The appointments of these situations are in a style of superior advantage, and extend to the widows in case of decease.

Her Majesty has very recently established in her Lyceum two professorships, one for the Roman Law, and the other for Moral Theology.

The idea of raising an Observatory originated with the princess. But, before taking a definitive resolution, she consulted Baron de Zach of Gotha, whom she had invited for the purpose, and who came rather to oppose than encourage the project. He urged that, in all Europe, there were only two Observatories that fully answered the purpose,—those of Greenwich and Palermo, as all our tables of the sun, moon, and planets, are founded on observations made for 130 years in the former, and all our exact positions of the fixed stars are derived from observations made in the latter during the last thirty years. The princess replied in such a manner as to astonish and convince M. de Zach of the propriety of the measure; and he was employed to fix on a proper situation. This was difficult, as the city stands in a hollow, encompassed in every direction with lofty contiguous mountains, ditches, standing waters, &c. that discharge into the atmosphere almost incessantly a dense foggy vapour. A place was at length discovered, a small elevation at Martia, about two leagues from the city, which overlooks an extensive horizon, especially towards the south. It is in the queen's park, and at a very small distance from the palace.

Several artists of London, Munich, Gotha, Berlin, &c. made acquainted by Baron de Zach with the foundation of this structure, have made gratuitous donations of instruments of all kinds.

Amidst all this patronage of letters, she governs according to the despotic principles of her family. She lately sent her guards, composed out of the first families in Lucca, to the galleys for several weeks, for some disobedience of her commands; and in other respects imitates, in her conduct, Elizabeth of England.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**Y**OUR mention of a pamphlet entitled a Letter to Lord Holland, treating of the abuses in the Church, which appeared in the last month's Magazine, brings to my recollection a conversation on this subject which took place between two gentlemen I chanced to travel with in a stage-coach, some time ago, in the west of England. A variety of instances were adduced by one of them, of the abominable traffic which had to his own personal knowledge, he said, been carried on; and he mentioned a few, in which high dignitaries in the church were implicated very deeply. I confess I listened with the utmost astonishment, and was very much disinclined to credit his assertions. The allusions were too pointed to be mistaken; and I have since made it my business to obtain all the information I could, and to put his statements to the test. I lament to say, I have found them actually to be true; and whenever I hear of any member of parliament acting so laudable a part as attempting a reform of abuses in the Church, I shall without hesitation make him acquainted with such facts as must carry conviction of the absolute necessity of some investigation of the concerns of the ecclesiastical body. Church patronage appears to be a complete article of barter; and, I regret to say, the present laws tend to exclude conscientious men, while they are no obstacle to such as unceremoniously disregard them; and I perfectly, as every man of common sense must I think, agree with the author of the Letter to Lord Holland, that, when a law is found absolutely necessary to be overlooked, or even a violation of it is found convenient to be connived at, by that authority which is bound and directed by the duties of office more immediately to enforce its provisions, it can no longer be considered justly tenable, but actually subversive of moral principle, and ought forthwith to be amended or repealed;—indisputably this is the case with the statute of Simony. The very same sentiment is broached, as appears by a report of the Committee of the high characters appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, as touching the laws affecting persons exporting or melting coin. They very justly observe, they conceive it to have been clearly demonstrated by long experience, that they are wholly ineffectual for the object for which they were designed, and that they

offer temptation to perjury and fraud, and give those who violate the law an unfair advantage over those who respect it. This is precisely the case of the law commonly called the Statute against Simony. Were it not that such arbitrary power is vested in the hands of the higher orders of the clergy over the inferior, I am confident the abuses in the Church would be more frequently brought to light; but exposure would not only at once stop all chance of preferment, but be visited with almost absolute ruin to any one of the clergy who dared the task,—at least secure to him a life of vexations and harassing persecution; and the laity have not the opportunities of so easily becoming acquainted with the facts. However, I will pledge myself to lay before any member of parliament who will seriously take up the matter, such instances of barter, connivance, partiality, &c. as shall effectually substantiate any assertions he may make of either generally. Ecclesiastical concerns loudly call for investigation; and, as many of the clergy are so busy and so active in temporal concerns, they claim notice, and seem to court inquiry; and I earnestly hope that the time is not far distant, when they will be gratified with it. It may well be said on this subject, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. A. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES made during a JOURNEY from LONDON to HOLKHAM, YORK, EDINBURGH, and the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, in July and August 1819, by JOHN MIDDLETON, esq. the author of *an AGRICULTURAL VIEW of MIDDLESEX, and other works.*

[Continued from p. 34.]

**T**HE road from Inveroreham to Tyne-drum extends along a glen, which, for rugged lofty mountains, is only exceeded by Glen-coe; and neither of these mountain-passes has the advantage which lochs confer, in order to make such scenes sublime.

Tyne-drum is a moderately respectable inn. A few years ago lead mines were worked in sight of this house to a considerable extent, but they are now deserted. From this place southward the country is so much improved, though the mountains are still very lofty, as to be generally pastured by sheep. The next place is Dalmally, another respectable inn; but still the female servants attend company with naked feet.

Another

Another stage brought us to Inverary, the county-town of Argyleshire, where we were agreeably surprised by the sight of a steam-boat from Glasgow. This is a very respectable place, with a good inn, a court-house, a new prison, and a neat church. Here the Duke of Argyle has a castle of modern structure, and of a comfortable size; it is a square building, with a round tower at each angle, and five windows between the towers on every side of the castle. Here is a charming terrace and other walks, a fine green turf, and beautiful avenues, adorned with well-grown elm and lime trees. The neighbouring hills and mountains are thickly covered by pines of the greatest lengths, and straight as an arrow. To all which is to be added, a large loch of the sea in full view. This whole place forms a very fine landscape, which includes the castle, the sea, two stone bridges, a handsome town, and mountains well timbered. There also are plenty of salmon; and, in the season, vast shoals of herrings. From Inverary there is a good road, and an agreeable ride along the border and round the head of Loch-Fine to Cairn-dow, where there is a small clean inn, at moderate charges.

The first stage this morning (13th August 1819) was through Glen-crow, where the mountains were high and fine, second only to those of Glen-coc. These are of a different cast, not quite so lofty, more sloped, and without any of the terrific. We then passed a mile or two along the side and round the end of Loch-Long, with pleasant villas in view, to an inn called Arowcha, at which place we had a distinct view of an exhausted volcano, of course forming the top of a mountain, and where a particular rock is called the Cobler. This house and its grounds have the appearance of being built and prepared for the residence of a man of moderate fortune. It is now a very respectable inn, and capable of accommodating much company. The road from this place northward all the way to Fort George is denominated a military way; it is in good repair, and there are no tolls to pay.\* But, from this house southward to Dunbarton, the road

\* We passed several parties of men employed in improving the military roads; and, on one occasion, we observed, they were provided properly with tents, to shelter them from the pelting storm, as well as for repose during the night.

is turnpike, on which very heavy tolls are taken; these are equal to three-pence per mile for a post-chaise and pair, and the road is so much out of repair as to be barely passable; but not a man was employed upon it. We next passed by the Tarbet inn, which is surrounded by plantations on the western borders of Loch-Lomond, with the lofty mountain of Ben-Lomond in full view. A steam pleasure boat glided along this very beautiful loch as we travelled along its border to Luss, a small village, where there is an inn frequented by low company from a slate quarry. This loch is more beautiful than any which we have seen, as it is more dressed with islands and shrubbery. Two miles before we came to Dunbarton, the narrow glen extends to a wide valley, in which the soil is excellent, and mostly occupied with genteel villas.

At Dunbarton, the Elephant is the sign of a superior inn. We viewed the glass-house, and are obliged to the proprietors of it for shewing us the process of making crown-glass. The whole manufactory seems to be most completely arranged. Many men were employed, and three cupolas engaged. We were guided by one man for our own protection, while another with an empty tube took up a piece of melted glass two or three inches in diameter, which, at two or three operations, he increased to five or six inches; then, by repeatedly heating, aided by rolling and blowing, it became extended to a balloon of two or three feet in diameter. To this a tube was then fixed on the opposite side, and the first tube was in a moment separated, which left a hole into the balloon of about three inches diameter. The balloon was then put into the fire, where it was turned rather swiftly round, then it was drawn out and twirled round before the fire, and exposed to the heat of it, by which the hole gradually increased in size, till what had been a globe took the shape of a circular sheet or plate of red-hot glass; it was then cautiously placed on its edge to be annealed, and that completed the operation. We then viewed the Castle Hill, a very extraordinary elevation of basaltic rock, and brought specimens away. There is a respectable-looking church in this town, and the first dock for ship-building was in progress.

The next day we drove towards Glasgow, through a well-cultivated district, where rising grounds, on each side



of the river Clyde, are embellished with villas and pleasure-grounds. The picture was also heightened by five or six steam-boats gliding along a very fine river. The arable land viewed during this ride is generally in the commendable rotation of potatoes, wheat, clover mixed with ray-grass, and then oats: the crops not large, and the grass-land infested with the weeds of rag-wort, docks, and thistles. In one case, the pastures were clean, and the herbage well employed in fattening large oxen. The road from Dunbarton to Glasgow is repaired with such excellent materials, as unite the two desirable qualities of hardness and toughness. These are obtained in the neighbouring hills of whinstone, a volcanic production, which contains a small portion of iron. Recesses are prepared in convenient places adjoining the sides of the road, to which the stones are carted, and men are there employed in breaking them to pieces, which are not to exceed one-fourth of a pound; and for this labour they are said to be paid twenty-pence per yard cube. These receptacles are built in the shape of either a regular square or parallelogram, and show the quantity of stones by inspection: that is, twenty-seven feet in length by twelve in breadth, will contain one cubical yard for every inch in height. The sides of these places are figured from the ground upwards; and, when the broken or other stones are spread level on the top, every inch in depth indicates a cubical yard. This is all so excellent, that I very much wish such stones were shipped (broken or unbroken) to the port of London, for a similar purpose. Salisbury Craigs, near Edinburgh, and other places on the east coast of Scotland, are conveniently situated for that purpose.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**C**OULD tea be procured in an unsophisticated state, it should be taken in moderate quantities, with milk and sugar, when no ill effects may possibly ensue; nay, it often exhilarates and refreshes the human frame, particularly after great fatigue or exposure to a humid atmosphere. But should this infusion be too freely indulged in, it occasions relaxation of the solids, tremors, hypochondriacal, hysteric complaints, and other symptomatic affections, the usual attendants of all narcotic plants. Admitting that some of these com-

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plaints are endemial to this climate, yet they are all greatly aggravated and increased by the introduction of this exotic.

This may be said of tea when it can be procured pure and unadulterated; for I very much doubt if it be imported in a genuine state, generally, even from its indigenous soil. It is a known fact, that the Chinese are accustomed to mix the foliage of the *camellia sasanqua* with the tea that is designed for the European market. Thus we must depend upon the honesty of a foreign merchant; and trust to its salubrity, after it has passed through the hands of our tea-manufacturers at home.

I am perfectly disinterested in what I shall offer as a succedaneum. My only reasons for communicating it is, for the enjoyment and advantage of the community at large, it being economical as well as nutritious.

#### *Dietetic Composition.*

Take of the best patent cocoa and sago reduced to powder, of each equal quantities; blend them well together. Of this mixture, a table spoonful to be put in a pint of milk, to which may be added one pint of boiling water; boil the whole for a few minutes, frequently stirring it. Sugar may be added in moderate portions.

This affords a nutritious food for children as well as adults. The usual accompaniments of a *dejeuné* may be taken with it.

J. B.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH TRADE in various PARTS of the LEVANT.

#### *Morea and its Dependancies.*

**T**HE trade with this country is comparatively trifling, but was much more considerable formerly.

The decline of trade there was a consequence of the revolutions that took place in this country, and to the devastations of the Albanians, who lay waste and ransack the country.

The principal towns in the Morea, are Tripolissa, Napoli de Lomanie, Caran, Modon, Patras, Oustiche, and Corinth.

The inhabitants of these places make but little consumption of French manufactures. Coarse cloth, caps, a little cochineal, indigo, and coffee, were all we carried there; but we sent considerable sums in piastres and sequins, when they could be procured. The returns were easily effected for Constantinople, principally in silk, oil, and corn, which were paid in hard cash, because the value

value of our goods was not sufficient to pay for them; these objects scarcely amounting to four hundred thousand francs, while the returns cost about two millions.

We have already pointed out the cause of this great disproportion between the outfit and the return; the latter being almost wholly paid in ready money. We must not be surprised, then, to see our exports for that purpose in 1789 amount only to 351,467 francs; and the returns produce one million eight hundred and eighty one thousand eight hundred and fifteen francs. This was nearly the annual amount.

Five French houses were established in this country.

*Canaan, and the adjacent country.*

The trade to this part of the Levant, was much like that we carried on with the Morea.

It consisted in oil and a little wax, which we paid in Izelot piastres, and caragoras; but the productions of the country greatly exceeded the value of its consumption. We had little demand for French manufactures there; their whole amount, including woollen drapery, scarcely came to four hundred thousand francs.

In 1788 we carried there the value of one hundred and one thousand four hundred and twelve francs; and the homeward invoices amounted to two millions two hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and forty-five francs. What we have already said concerning the Morea, explains the cause of this enormous disproportion between our exports and imports.

There were but two French commercial houses in that country.

*The Coast of Caramania and Satalia.*

During the French revolution, our traders had no establishments there. They were attempted many times at Satalia, but unsuccessfully; for the expense absorbed the profit.

Since this time, the trade has been carried on by our ship-masters, who bargain on the spot for the articles they want, consisting of silk and cotton; these they pay for with specie, taken up at Smyrna or Cyprus, or sometimes put on-board at Marseilles. As to the merchandize shipped for this trade annually, it would be rating it high at one hundred thousand livres. We had formerly a French agent there; but, being frequently exposed to the insults of the inhabitants, the employment was suppressed.

*Cyprus.*

Many years before the Revolution, our trade with Cyprus had greatly fallen off from its former splendour. The vexations of the bashaws had nearly put an end to it. The cultivation being abandoned, the inevitable consequence was, a considerable diminution in the consumption of European manufactures.

This island was nearly reduced to serve merely as a warehouse, and the goods imported there were almost wholly consumed in the neighbouring cities of Syria: vessels destined for that country usually touched at Cyprus.

We brought there annually eighty bales of cloth, and many other objects of less notice; just in the same proportion, respecting the woollen drapery, as to the other straits of the Levant.

The cities of this island are Larnac, Nicasia, Limasso, and Flamagoust. The manufacture of raw silk, silk waving, calicoes, &c. employ the greater part of the cotton and silk raised in the country, and would make trade prosperous, were it not for the vexations to which the manufacturers are exposed.

If to the goods manufactured on the spot we add the silk and cotton not employed, as well as spun cotton, storax, and drugs, we have an idea of the returns from Cyprus. We sent in 1787 an hundred and five thousand two hundred and seventy-five francs' value; and the returns amounted to nine hundred and fifty three thousand four hundred francs. In 1788, one hundred and five thousand six hundred and eighty-six francs; and the returns, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty-one francs. In 1789, one hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-one francs; and the returns, nine hundred and two thousand seven hundred and forty-six francs. From those three years we may form a just estimate of our trade with Cyprus. We had only two French houses there.

*Aleppo and Alexandretta.*

Vessels fitted-out to trade with Aleppo stop at Alexandretta, which is about forty leagues distant from it, where they unload, and the goods are carried by camels to Aleppo.

This journey takes up four days, during which the caravans are frequently plundered by the Curds, who infest the country.

Aleppo is the most commercial city of Asia Minor. The caravans from Persia arrive



arrive there twice a-year, bringing silks, muslins, red wool, goats' hair, rhubarb, and other drugs; and they take back the cloths, cochineal, indigo, and other articles we carry there. The whole trade of Persia was formerly carried on through this city; but, since the troubles in this country, the caravans are forced for the greater part to take the direction of Smyrna. There are many considerable manufactures at Aleppo, Diarbekir, and in the adjacent villages, where they make white and printed linens, satins, thicksets, and various other silk stuffs.

The produce of these manufactories, along with what came from Persia, constituted the principal returns drawn from this country by the French. They are supplied by the cotton and silk of the country. France supplies them with indigo, cochineal, and other drugs. The people are remarkably industrious in this country.

We brought annually to Aleppo about one thousand bales of cloth, and a considerable quantity of cochineal and indigo. These articles amounted annually on an average to near two millions five hundred thousand francs, according to the register formerly kept at the Chamber of Commerce. The surplus resulting from the trade was remitted in bills of exchange to Constantinople.

The French had seven houses established in Aleppo.

#### *Tripoly in Syria.*

The trade with this place was more or less considerable according as the crop of silk was more plentiful or not. Besides that article, we drew ashes and gall-nuts from thence.

In this strait lies Attaquie, where our caravan-captains come frequently to anchor, to take in cargoes of tobacco for Turkey and Christendom.

It is hard to fix precisely the value of the outfit compared with the returns from this country.

A bad crop of silk, or its total failure, sometimes reduced the returns nearly to nothing; but, at most, to something very inferior to the value sent there. In the contrary supposition, the high price of silk made the returns come to more than a million, though the value of our merchandizes amounted to little more than two hundred thousand francs.

By the registers of the Chamber of Commerce, it appears that, during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, the consumption of merchandize for this place had augmented.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

For example, in 1788, the returns, joined to those from Seyde and Acre, amounted only to seven hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eleven francs; while the returns from Tripoly alone amounted to seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and thirteen francs.

In 1787 they were nearly the same, but in 1789 the balance was less advantageous. There were three French houses there.

#### *Seyde and its Dependencies.*

Aere, Disacr, Damascus, Jaffa, and Rama, compose this part of the straits. The French carried on a considerable trade with these cities in Palestine. Each year they brought there about nine hundred bales of cloth, and other articles in proportion, which were consumed in the country.

They brought back, in return, considerable quantities of cotton, cotton thread, and silks.

These various articles, so precious for our manufactures, besides many others that composed the returns, made this branch of the Levant trade to be looked on as one of the most important.

Seyde is the capital, and the residence of our consul, at fifteen leagues distance from Acre. Our merchants had permission to trade there, and had clerks or factors in each place, to purchase cotton, wool, and spun cotton. The French having no competitors at Seyde, they were quite masters in the purchase of spun cotton, and they colluded in making a common concern of this monopoly.

The sales took place in the public markets, under the direction of the national inspector or consul, and they lasted nine months of the year. In plentiful years, Seyde and Acre sent as much as fifteen hundred bales of spun cotton to Marseilles.

The bashaw of Acre having forbid the French associating in the purchase of cotton, as they had already done at Seyde, he monopolized the crops himself, and made the cotton rise so exorbitantly, that the French were forced to forego executing the orders of their constituents.

In consequence of this, they made representations to the bashaw and the result was, the establishing of a duty of ten piastres per cwt. This was only temporary at first, but finally was made perpetual. Ten or twelve vessels were employed annually, to bring the raw and

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spun cotton from this country; but, in abundant years, more were required. The outfit for these parts may be valued at a million and half francs; and the returns at about eighteen hundred thousand francs.

There were ten French merchant houses at Seyde or Acre.

*Egypt.*

Trade was carried on with this country by the ports of Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta, and European merchandise carried from thence to Cairo by vessels that went up the Nile in three days. The greater part of what we sent to Egypt was consumed there, and the remainder went by the caravans to Mecca, Suez, Medina, and even into Abyssinia.

Our principal ventures were cloths; and, in general, all qualities were equally demanded. People of rank, who are numerous, bought the first qualities, and the lower classes made use of the inferior.

They make great use in Egypt of cochineal, groceries, iron, and cordials.

The French commercial agent resided at Alexandria many years before the Revolution. Before that period he resided at Cairo, where he was continually exposed to the impertinence and insults of people in power: so there only remained in Cairo such French establishments as hoped to be unmolested, though deprived of the protection of their official agent.

The Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles sent annually ten thousand francs, to be employed by the merchants there in conciliating the good graces of persons in power.

Damietta has but a bad harbour, and a dangerous bay.

The French took in cargoes of rice there, and brought them to France, under cover of *pro forma* clearances to Turkish ports; twelve or fifteen cargoes were by this means annually brought to Europe.

A French manufacturer, established at Marseilles, having discovered the advantageous employment of sal-natron in making soap, great quantities of this mineral have since been exported from Egypt.

The trade with Egypt has undergone many changes, from the unhappy effects of the intrigues and jealousies of eighty-four beys that commanded in Cairo. However, in certain years, this trade amounted to more than two mil-

lions, as well for the outfit as for the returns. Sometimes the returns were either much above or much under the value of the venture; but the best informed merchants fix one year with another at two millions five hundred thousand livres, the exports from Marseilles; and at three millions, the value of the importations in return from Egypt.

The French have four commercial houses in Alexandria.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent "Searcher" professes to record (Monthly Magazine for January, page 502) "the establishment and manner of conducting" an institution for "literary improvement;" from which your readers cannot but conclude that the institution alluded to really exists: but they are, I regret to say, totally deceived. What could induce "Searcher" to record the existence of a society which ceased to be a few months after its commencement, it is scarcely possible even to conjecture; and what could be his motive for subjoining the rules of another society, and thus confounding two distinct and very dissimilar institutions, it is no less difficult to imagine. Be this as it may, the fact is, that the society established last winter was also dissolved last winter. The "Warwick Union Society" was begun subsequent to the ever-to-be-remembered 16th of August. It was not established for "literary improvement," but to give, in the first instance, pecuniary assistance to the sufferers at Manchester, and afterwards, as may be seen by the Rules, to any who might suffer in the cause of civil or religious liberty.

The lovers of literary improvement who have read "Searcher's" paper would doubtless feel greatly disappointed, were I to stop here; but I congratulate myself and them on being able to state, that there is in this town a Society for the acquirement of useful knowledge and for literary improvement. It was established in the latter end of the year 1817; and, though at its commencement the number of members was small, yet from that period there has been a gradual increase; and the present list contains about forty; ten of whom are lecturers. The Society meet each Tuesday evening through the winter. Its objects, and the manner of conducting its proceedings, will be best explained by



by a copy of its Rules, which I therefore subjoin, in the hope that others may be thereby stimulated and assisted to adopt a similar plan, and that knowledge may thus be increased. H. CLARKE.

Warwick; Jan. 30, 1820.

*Rules of the Warwick Inquiring Society.*

I. That this Society be denominated the "Inquiring Society."

II. That its objects be the attainment of useful knowledge on moral and religious subjects, and in the different branches of science and art, by investigation and discussion.

III. That the Society shall consist of members and lecturers; the lecturers, with two of the members, to compose a committee, in whom shall be vested the government of the Society.

IV. That the Society shall meet every Tuesday evening; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock, and the business to conclude at ten.

V. That each lecturer in succession shall provide a subject for the evening, which subject may be original composition, or extracts from authors of acknowledged merit; and, after its delivery, the subject shall be candidly discussed.

VI. That any subject which is not concluded on the evening it is introduced, may, with the approbation of the Society, be resumed for one or two evenings in succession, but no longer.

VII. That each lecturer shall nominate a chairman for the ensuing evening: any altercation or irregularity shall be under the control of the chairman, who shall strictly preserve good order.

VIII. That a secretary shall be appointed to take regular minutes of the proceedings of the Society: the secretary shall be treasurer also.

IX. That any person desirous of becoming a lecturer shall be ballotted for by the committee.

X. That, for non-attendance, the chairman shall forfeit six-pence, the secretary six-pence, and the lecturer one shilling; but each, with the exception of the lecturer, may procure a substitute.

XI. That each member shall subscribe six-pence per quarter in advance, to form, with the forfeits, a fund for the use of the Society.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS I am aware that the space allotted in a Magazine to any particular subject is necessarily confined, in order to keep up its characteristic variety, I have made out a skeleton of the propositions I have to submit

to public consideration, as briefly as I could to render them intelligible, on the various subjects brought forward. Such as they are, they are much at your service: the patriotic zeal you have constantly manifested in the cause of small farms and spade-cultivation, will here meet with an additional advocate.

A new system of hydro-agriculture, mechanical spade-cultivation, garden grazing, and poultry-farming, together with the establishment of manufactories for the employment of females in preparing the provisions so raised for market, and the propriety of appropriating our glebe-lands to these undertakings, form the ground-work. The elementary parts of the internal relations of the system consist in endeavouring to make the most advantageous use of human intelligence and industry in:—

*Sun.*—The great point of vegetation. Every one knows the great difference there is in the progress of vegetation growing on a warm sunny bank, or on a cold northerly aspect. The new plan proposes to act in this respect upon the southerly inclined plane, the same as gardeners now do with their cucumber and melon frames, whereby the sun's rays strike full upon the bosom of the earth: and further assistance to vegetation is derived in a negative manner, by the cold chilling winds so prevalent in the spring months thus passing over them obliquely, instead of striking full upon them. As shelter is also a kind of negative warmth, the belt of labourers' cottages which it is proposed to erect round these gardens, will be serviceable in this particular.

*Water.*—Is emphatically termed the food of plants; sun, without water, turns to little account: nor does water without sun: but both, acting in happy union together, are productive of luxuriance. This will be laid in to the use of these gardens, which will be laid out for the purpose by hydrostatic means, the same as dwelling-houses are now supplied with it.

*Manure.*—This is an essential article, in which the new agriculture will stand on a proud pre-eminence. What is a growing green-crop destined to be consumed upon the same soil it grew upon, but a growing manure heap also? The heavy succession crops to be raised by the artificial means resorted to, will be further assisted by the rich articles bought in for fattening off the stock; and by their gratefully leaving their entrails behind them at their death, as a tributary legacy to the richness of the farm whose luxuriance they were lately partakers of. The field agriculturist reckons he does great things, when he manures

against his turnip-crop once in four years, and that of manure made chiefly from his dry and sapless straw: the new system calculates upon having three heavy succession crops within the year, consumed in all the freshness and succulence of their juices, constantly returning to the ground as it is made, and, what is not a little material as to the good economy of it, trenched in so, that it will not be in the way of having its virtues evaporated by the rays of the sun as that which falls upon pasture lands. This matter, then, reserves itself as the consumer of the produce of the corn lands into a small compass. Which is likely to be the richest land: that which pays tribute to the other, or that which receives it?

**Tilth.**—In spade-cultivation, the workman usually makes two or three inches of progression at each spade-full, according to his strength compared with the nature of the soil. With the new mechanical spade, only one inch of progression will be made at a time, by which means each foot of land will be worked twelve times over, by the peculiar manner in which it operates.

**Thinning.**—This will give occasion to explain the new agricultural paradox; for the old hydrostatic one "Any quantity of a fluid how small soever, may be made to balance and support any other quantity how great soever," has long wanted a companion; with which it may now be furnished, if conceived in these terms: "A weight greater than itself may be subtracted from a growing latter crop, and yet it will ultimately remain as heavy as ever." From a series of experiments made

by me during the present year, it appeared, on sowing a patch of garden-ground with turnips of the Norfolk kind, on a cold clay soil, in no very good heart as to manure, at Lady-day last, that, at six weeks old, the first plant taken up was found to weigh barely half an ounce; the next, at 10 weeks old, barely also 4 oz.; the next, at 13 weeks old, weighed 10 oz.; at 15 weeks, 15 oz.; and, at 20 weeks old, 27½ ounces, tops and bottoms being all the while weighed together, and the finest plant selected each time. The separate weight of the last top was 9½ oz. Now of plants there will be in an acre, at the following distances asunder,

Square inches.	No. of plants.
1 . .	6,272,640
2 . .	1,568,160
3 . .	699,960
4 . .	392,040
5 . .	250,905
6 . .	174,240
8 . .	98,010
10 . .	62,726
12 . .	43,560
14 . .	31,923
16 . .	24,502
18 . .	19,360
21 . .	14,223
24 . .	10,890

These being thinned to 4 inches

apart, the first thinning . .	627,2640
Will leave . .	392,040
	<hr/> 588,0600

And therefore, the remainder will be the number of plants taken away, which, at only a dram each when 6 weeks old, will be 10 tons.

The second thinning leaving them eight inches apart, will produce . . . . .	392,040
	<hr/> 98,010

Which at 3 oz. each, as being 10 weeks old, will be 24 tons	294,030
The third and last thinning leaving them 16 inches asunder, gives	98,010
	<hr/> 24,502

73508 plants at

15 oz. each, as being 15 weeks old, producing 50 tons, while the ultimate standing crop, at 20 weeks old, will be but 16 tons; nor is it possible that they can, at this late period, subsequently regain their lost ground under any circumstances: so say these figures, do what we will to prevent it.

As this conclusion will be held derogatory to common sense by every one who is merely conversant in common arithmetic, it will be necessary we should prove our premises before we proceed further, in order to explain them. Square measure then, is governed, not by commercial but by mathematical arithmetic, as being dependant upon the admeasurement of the

square: the rule for which is, Multiply its length by its breadth, and the product is the content. So that, if we take the instance of a foot square to be measured, as there are 12 inches in a foot, which is its length, and 12 inches again in its breadth; these, multiplied together, produce 144 inches, the content of a foot square in inches. Again, in order to ascertain how many 2 inches there are in it: By the same rule, we find that 6 times 2 inches make a foot; and therefore, 6 times 6 is 36, the number of 2 inches' squares in a foot square. Again, to pursue it an example further, as to how many squares of 4 inches there are: 3 times 4 make 12, and 3 times 3 make 9, as being the number of 4 inches'



inches' squares in the foot. So that, instead of there being only half the number of plants left, when thinned to a double distance, as might naturally be supposed, there are only one-fourth the number left, viz. 144 at 1 square inch, 36 at 2 square inches, and 9 at 4 square inches apart: thus establishing the corollary, That where one remains on these occasions, three are taken away, which accounts for the great, and no doubt at first unaccountable, amount of the thinnings of this crop, which was the point to be proved, and a most important point it is as ever was proved by human intelligence, since it goes to producing a new vegetable world in addition to the old one, and a great bonus crop to the cultivator, as it will be nearly all profit: rent, taxes, and the expenses of previous cultivation, being the same as before; and even the thinning charges being not much dissimilar to those of the hoeings and weedings now in use. But a method will be brought forward, with apparatus suited to it, which will put these upon a parity, so as to make it a bonus crop complete, especially when the large additional quantity of manure as well as food thus produced is taken into account.

*Transplantation.*—It will be seen, by the preceding account, how greatly, in proportion to the same space of time, a plant increases after it has taken root, than while it is forming one. In virtue of transplantation, advantage is taken of this circumstance; so that it is clear arithmetic, that if the same weight of crop can be raised in three months through its medium, which it would have taken five months without it, this is two-fifths of the crop gained at the counter expense of the seed-bed and transplantation. Through this mean, the garden grazier will get three crops within the year with the same facility with which the field agriculturist gets one; namely, a crop of radishes and turnip radishes, another of transplanted lettuces, or a green flax crop, which he pleases; and a third, a transplanted cabbage, Swedish turnip, or kale crop, &c. I will take this opportunity of mentioning, that, on looking over my memoranda for the weights of the turnip plants, I found the following entry: "The average weight of a canli-flower is a pound and a half, which weight lettuces will run to; but the three weighed were certainly very fine ones." Ergo, the latter being transplanted out a foot apart, would, at that rate, produce 29 tons per acre. Another of no mean importance was, "the weight of a full-grown turnip radish is 2 oz." Now, according to the table just made out, it will follow, that a seed-bed in which plants grew occupying an inch square, being transplanted out a foot apart, represented all that time 144

times its own space; but, if they were transplanted two feet asunder, 576 times that space.

W. DONCASTER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent W. W. of St. Ives, in your Magazine of the 1st of the present month, page 23, calls the attention of your readers to the rule, in Murray's Grammar, for the observance of pauses in reading, and suggests an alteration for its improvement; but I beg leave to assure your correspondent, that the just expression of what is written does not depend upon either the one or the other of those rules, nor upon any such arbitrary rule whatever. In fact, it does not depend upon the observance of rests at all; and, if I were to hear any one read according to either of those rules, it would very forcibly remind me of looking at a wooden-legged man in a meadow culling cowslips. This subject, however, is too long for discussion in this place; I therefore proceed to W. W.'s next subject.

Your correspondent notices a very unimportant error in the definition of rhyme, in the same Grammar; for *verse*, in English, as well as *versum*, in Latin, are often used for line, whilst he is wholly unconscious that that definition is both false and imperfect; for *immortality* rhymes neither with *affability* nor with *importunity*, nor does either of them rhyme with the other, although there is a "correspondence in all their last syllables;" and *concord* and *discord* have no rhyme, but a mere repetition in their last syllables.

The best definition of rhyme that I can give, *currente calamo*, is this: "Rhyme is the correspondence of the last accented or emphatic vowel sound of a line, and of all the following sounds of that line, with the same sounds of another line, accompanied by a variation of the initial letters of the syllables to which those emphatic vowels belong." Thus: *breast, crest, guest; concord, long cord, strong cord*:

Hospitality,

All reality,

No formality.

The above is certainly not such a definition of rhyme as might be given, if the true principles of prosody were generally known; but I believe it embraces everything necessary for its description.

W. GREEN.

*Hans Town; Feb. 12, 1820.*

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**T**URNING over the first volume of Dr. Blair's Lectures on the Belles Lettres, a few days ago, where he speaks of the Celtic language, the following passage unexpectedly presented. "This tongue was gradually obliterated, and now subsists only in the mountains of Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, and among the wild Irish." Doubtful whether I had not read the latter extraordinary phrase erroneously, I examined it again; it was however correct; and I cannot but express my astonishment at such a sentence in a grave, didactic work, professing to give us solid instruction, instead of absurd figures of speech; and implying not only much prejudice, but no small share of ignorance of the country he spoke of. I call the expression a figure of speech, for I am unwilling to believe that any man possessing the smallest share of general knowledge, should seriously call any part of the population of Ireland, wild. It might point an epigram indeed, or furnish a skit for a newspaper paragraph; but, to be found in the public lectures of a reverend professor of the science of language, seems so singular, that I am compelled to believe the writer utterly unacquainted with the people whom he mentioned, or wilfully and unjustly intending to degrade them.

Should he not have told us, at least, in what part of the island the wild Irish reside? I am a lover of curiosities, Mr. Editor, and should therefore take especial pains to become acquainted with them. I myself have been over several parts of Ireland, but never saw any thing like wild people; I have been over most parts of the world, and have seen savages, or what Dr. Blair would have called such, in Asia, Africa, and America; but confess, with all my powers of perception, and I look pretty closely at national characteristics, I never saw any thing of this kind in Ireland. Are they in the North? There I found an active, industrious, intelligent peasantry, equal perhaps to any in the British dominions, not one of whom scarcely (or at least one in ten) understands the native language. Are they in the South? There indeed we see an oppressed and uneducated, but an open, generous, and high-spirited people, with strong passions; and, when endeavouring to get rid of local grie-

vances of which an English or Scotchman has little idea, frequently a strong mode of expressing them. They are kind and hospitable as far as their means allow, live under the same laws, enjoy the same popular privileges, and have landlords residing among them, at least part of the year, who adorn the British court and senate with manners proverbially polished, and talents not a little distinguished. Are the country mansions of these gentlemen situated in deserts or hemmed-in by "wild Irish?" Surely a little common sense or common observation may teach us better. Where then are they to be found? Perhaps there are unclimbed mountains, or unexplored districts, in which these terrible "wild Irish" live among the rocks and caves. These I could not discover. In other parts of the kingdom, indeed, I saw the lower classes quite as much, or perhaps more, like wild people, that is, in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland, and portions of the mountains of Wales. Here the people and country are poor; poor in their habitations, poor in their clothing, poor in their food, and preferring the use of their native language, the Celtic, to that of England; in all which points they intimately resemble the people of the west of Ireland, without an atom of superiority in any respect. On the contrary, if civility and attention to strangers, as well as a certain courteousness of behaviour peculiar to the peasantry there, be any recommendation or claim to the epithet civilized, there are few travellers who will not prefer the Irish. Why then should the Doctor apply the term *wild* to the latter; and, by implication at least, believe the others the contrary? Was there a particular purpose to answer? Or is it a phrase, of the same vague and indefinite nature as his sermons,—manufactured, as has been well observed,—for any time, any country, and any religion.

There was, however, a purpose to answer, independent of that general oath of allegiance which most of our Northern neighbours take to their country, to praise it themselves, and every thing belonging to either, no matter whether good or bad, beyond all other people, countries, and things in the world. The Doctor, it seems, was meditating upon Ossian. To make the poet and warrior a Scot, would, he probably thought, redound to the literary credit of his country. But Ireland having awkward claims both



both upon this tuneful ancient and his reputed poems, which neither lame arguments, nor bold, it may be said impudent, assertions, could contravert, it was convenient thus obliquely to throw a slur upon her of barbarism; for if the people were wild when the Doctor wrote, they must have been, according to fair induction, wretched savages indeed in the days of Ossian, and therefore incapable of producing such a writer or such poems. That this subject was near his heart, is evident from his dissertation, asserting, against all evidence, internal and outward, traditional and actual, the authenticity of the works published as his by Macpherson. It is not my intention to argue this point further than to remark, that the Doctor, in his Essay, displays much more nationality on this point than dispassionate judgment and inquiry. That Ossian may have existed, is probable; that he wrote the poems, is questionable, perhaps very improbable, considering the utter variance existing among barbarous people of the professions of poet and warrior; that he was born in Scotland, if a real personage, is mere assumption; and that the poems are the production of that country alone, is an assertion, among the thousand broached on this subject, most absurd and unsupported by fact.

This air of literary and national arrogance which so strongly pervades our friends north of the Tweed, is really insufferable. Where they truly excel, no one, I believe, denies their merits;—they themselves take care their light shall not be hidden under a bushel;—I take pleasure in doing justice to it. But why attempt to monopolize what is not yet proved to belong to them; or assume those gratuitous airs of superiority in civilization and attainments which Dr. Blair meant to convey. In him, I must confess, I was surprised to find it. In the pert flippancy of the *Edinburgh Review*, it is less extraordinary; but still the same points are systematically upheld, as if Scotland and its authors could not exist in public opinion, if they admitted of any excellence but their own. I wish not to be ungenerous in these remarks, and am sure I am not unjust; for the illiberality of Blair has been often of late repeated in a variety of forms in that publication, one of which I cannot avoid noticing.

Mr. Charles Phillips the Irish barrister made, it seems, a very eloquent, or supposed eloquent, speech at the bar;

this being published, gave the author considerable celebrity. Mr. J—, editor of the *Review*, likewise a limb of the law, alarmed at the growing reputation of a rival advocate, though in a different meridian from Edinburgh, took the generous resolution of doing his utmost to throw him into the shade. The unfortunate speech therefore was seized, mauled, nay, attempted to be torn limb from limb, by a critique, as remarkable for literary and critical blunders as perhaps any among the numbers of that kind contained in the series of the *Review*. It is remarkable, that not even Mr. Phillips's party-attachments could save him. No: though of the same opinions on political affairs, the same views on religious disabilities, the same distaste to the general policy of those in power, he attempted to render himself eminent, if not eloquent, in the line of his profession, an effort which the *Review* determined to prevent. The article was peculiar in many respects. It aimed at a certain tone of civility, to conceal a strong though evident feeling of professional jealousy; it seemed laboured with unusual pains, yet abounded in mistakes and contradictions, arising from the unqualified wish to find fault, not only with what was perhaps indifferent in the speech, but with those points which were generally admitted to be unexceptionable. To do this, passages, paragraphs, sentences, words, nay even letters, were seized with an avidity of misrepresentation quite disproportionate to their importance. One of the canons of criticism in this article is remarkable. After admitting that Ireland has had some orators, it adds, that this arises from her imperfect civilization. This is but a repetition of the slander of Blair; yet how any man, with history before his eyes, could seriously advance this position to the public judgment, is astonishing, as it is not merely contrary to fact, which indeed the *Review* cares little about, but contrary also to theory, the point in which it chiefly amuses its readers. The truth is, we have no instance of any orator of eminence having ever existed among imperfectly-civilized nations; nor even one in the darker ages of Europe. Greece possessed them only in her most polished days; Rome in her highest state of refinement; England and France alone, in the brightest days of their literature. These nations possessed great orators, precisely because they were of all others

others the most civilized. In Spain, Italy, Portugal, and the northern nations, we have not one, or scarcely one instance, simply because the human mind was contracted and obscured by the policy of their governments. Oratory, in fact, is more an art than a gift; an ignorant or an "imperfectly-civilized" man cannot practice it; it requires, above all other arts, a vast acquaintance with every thing animate and inanimate in nature; a deep insight into the human mind and the springs of human actions, and a ready application of this knowledge to the subjects. Whether Demosthenes, Cicero, Massillon, Bossuet, Lord Chatham, and Burke, were "imperfectly-civilized" men, must be determined by other tribunals than the Edinburgh Review.

It will be asked, what could be the motives for broaching this absurd doctrine? One is, that the trade of an anonymous reviewer requires no responsibility; and therefore any thing, no matter what, may be safely asserted without loss of reputation to the writer; for there is no question but Mr. J—— would never publish such an opinion with his name to it. Another was covertly to exalt the reputation of Scotland. For, if it could be proved that Ireland, which had given birth to several eloquent men, had done so only because she was barbarous, it followed very naturally that Scotland, which scarcely ever owned one but Lord Erskine, must be at the summit of civilization. These petty tricks and little jealousies are very absurd, as well as ridiculous; and, to those who know any thing of Edinburgh, easily seen through. In politics and poetry, the theories and dreams of the Editor have woefully failed, to the utter discomfiture of his critical reputation; and he promises to sustain equal disgrace on the subject of oratory. But, in common fairness, why aim at monopolizing all talent for his countrymen. Scotland has her worthies, and deservedly so; but other countries, it is presumed, have theirs also. I know nothing of Mr. Phillips but from his publications; he appeared to me, however, to be very illiberally and unjustly treated by the article in question, one of the striking contradictions of which I have not noticed: it admits he is a man of genius, but neither an orator, nor much of a poet; yet, what kind of genius it is I cannot conjecture, as he has not, to my knowledge, appeared in print in any other character.

O. P. Q.

LETTERS from the HAVANNAH, descriptive of the STATE of SOCIETY, and embracing ORIGINAL INFORMATION relative to the ISLAND of CUBA.

## II.

**I** SCARCELY need inform you that the merchants first set the example of providing elegant furniture for their apartments; but hitherto there have been few imitators. The principal families of the island tenaciously adhere to their antique manners and pristine simplicity: you scarcely ever see in their saloons any other movables than trunks, thrown here and there on chairs; these trunks take the names of the different articles which they represent. That which contains papers is called the *secrétaire*, and that which holds the linen, the *commode*; so that they are no strangers to the use of French furniture.

In a country wherein the state and condition of society are but in their infancy, spectacles, such as the play, the ball, &c. are a sort of needful distractions. Let me say a word or two about the spectacles. They act here very frequently those sacred mysteries which so delighted our good forefathers. I have witnessed the triumph of the Ave-Maria, a tragi-comedy, which closes with the sudden appearance, in the midst of the theatre, of a chivalrous worthy, mounted on a real horse, shaking at the end of a lance the bloody head of an infidel.

This horrid exhibition excited a titter of enjoyment in all the spectators. The ladies in particular seemed to be highly entertained—no fainting fits, no nervous attacks. How could a mere fiction agonize the blunt feelings of women hardened by the spectacles of bull-fights, and almost every day meeting with the dead body of some human being who has been assassinated?

The ball and gaming-rooms are about a quarter of a league from the city; and you proceed to them through an avenue, at the end of which appears a little pedestrian statue of Charles III. with proportions but meagre, and a conformity of costume which throws over the monarch an appearance rather grotesque.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that, close to the statue, and on the high road, you see a block of marble rudely sculptured, surmounted with the bust of Christopher Columbus. It is a sort of shapeless mass of that great man, the design abandoned almost as soon as projected,



jected, the posture, lying in the dust at the feet of a king, is a pretty significant emblem of the ungrateful treatment he experienced from the husband of Isabella.

Five or six hundred *volantes* convey the ladies and gentlemen to the ball-rooms. These carriages can only be compared, in point of elegance, to the most ordinary post-chaises; they are drawn by a couple of horses, with a black postilion mounted on one of them. On entering the ball-rooms, you perceive that dancing is but a secondary object of the assembly; the first apartments that you cross are supplied with tables covered with gold and silver; and immense sums are lost and gained here with a rapidity and a degree of phlegm unknown in Europe. An additional amusement is, to survey, in the groups, a marchioness or a countess seated between a Spanish monk and a Dutch seaman, that wait to her, from the right and left, the fragrant fumes of their *cigarres*.

Here the vicious tendency of gambling is not soured by public opinion; there is the priest, the noble, the magistrate, the merchant, all sitting in public, about a board of green cloth, with as much indifference as we can appropriate to the most trivial actions. The father of a family goes to place his wife and daughters in the dancing-rooms, and then returns to the gaming-room; all this is in the order of their manners, and no sense of public morals or decorum seems to be hurt by it. Nor does the slightest disgrace attach to the bankers that hold the gaming-money, for some of these bankers are members of the most illustrious families in the colony. It is true that the laws and the ordinances of the governors hold out threatening penalties against gaming, but those who are to put the laws in execution find it to their advantage to screen the offenders with their protection. They give the governor and the intendant to understand that gaming is a necessary evil; and it should seem that they back their assertions with weighty reasons, as the doors are always kept open, and they play, one might almost say, in the open air.

But now for the dancing apartment. It is decorated with taste and elegant simplicity: a hundred wax-candles reflect their sparkling lustre on the women seated at one end of the room. Your entrance is the most favourable moment to catch the illusion; large black eyes, a

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

physiognomy full of expression, and the handsomest little feet in the world, would in any country excite an emotion in the breast even of a stoic; but he would be quite astonished to find also a soul and senses.

At the other end of the room are the men, alike seated, but throughout the ball, the two confronting parties do not mingle; there are certain chevaliers of honour who accommodate the dancers with invitations. In short, there is such an air of strictness and decorum pervading the assembly, that one might fancy it was copied from the rigid ceremonies practised by the Jesuits of Paraguay, in the balls they gave the natives.

All the balls open with a minuet, and it is often repeated, not so much by preference as from necessity. It is rather walking however than dancing, being just suited to a country, where the least motion puts you out of breath, and is a drain upon your strength.

When the ladies rise up from their seats, they lose in a moment half of the graces which fancy had imputed to them. They bound as if they were lame; and indeed, the narrow shoes that compress their feet, pinch them severely at every step they take. Their countenances pretty plainly give a different expression to the features. They have no corset to keep up their shapes, and they do not know how to put on the robe which they wear, the use of robes being of recent introduction. Ten years ago, the ladies used to appear in public much in the simple costume of a woman getting out of bed.

The men display superior graces in motion, from being more at ease in their feet; but they appear destitute of that dignity and noble air which so well become the minuet. They are besides totally unacquainted with the real character of this dance; these semi-barbarians can step up to the ladies very frequently in a riding-coat, and always either without a hat or else with a round one.

It is only the whites that are admitted to such a ball as I am describing, and it already appears that they cannot boast of having an accurate tradition of the minuet. This honour may be claimed exclusively by the free negroes. How much was I surprised to see these negroes of a noble and supple shape, respectfully advancing to their ladies with a three-cornered hat in hand, and with a dignity which begins to grow

R

scarce

scarce in Europe? The negresses are not eclipsed by their cavaliers; all their movements are replete with grace and nobleness; nor do they torture their feet to conceal their true dimensions. A right taste presides at their toilettes; their rich dresses do not jostle with elegance; and they wear their robes with an ease that would create admiration in the most assiduous of our opera loungers.

I had entered the negroes' ball, to make merry for a few minutes at their expense; but that was impossible. What I beheld was far superior to what I had quitted; and had any one then addressed me on the subject of comparison, maintaining the superiority of the whites over the blacks, I should have given a short answer: 'Only open your eyes, and speak plainly what you think.'

The decent gaiety of these blacks, men and women; the mildness of their physiognomy, and the affability of their manners, render it impossible to refuse them the sentiments of our benevolence. Nature has gifted them with the endowments of *improvisatori* and musicians; and I do not hesitate to predict, that if ever the island shall possess a colonial literature, it is the blacks that will engross the merit of the obligation.

My letter so far is pretty long, and I feel the call for repose. If I recruit my strength in another month, I intend to report the condition of the blacks in slavery; the state of the arts and sciences; to notice the government and the tribunals, the clergy and noblesse, the political bias of the population, the plantations, culture; and, lastly, the deplorable lot of such Europeans as resort hither with the hopes of realizing an establishment. I mean also to furnish you with some statistical notices that may prove interesting to the amateurs.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE just read Mr. Burchell's letter to those emigrants who are disposed to go to the Cape. I understand he has lately returned from thence, where he had been nearly four years travelling in search of natural history, botanical collections, and mineralogy; and, as he must know the country better than any one, his information must naturally be more useful than of any gone before him. He mentions some things as most highly necessary. He says, that the first step is, to pitch upon the spot

where the emigrant and his family would wish to settle. Now, how is this possible, when we have no survey of that country, although we have had it in our possession twenty years. How different the French government on those occasions! The first thing they do, on taking possession of a new colony, is to set their engineers to work to survey it, and publish the plan immediately. Our government sent out a general officer to take the Island of St. Domingo, with a map taken out of the Gentleman's Magazine!

Without an accurate survey of a colony, those who go out there to settle must lose much time, and spend the principal part of their money, before they know where to pitch their tent, as suitable to the line in which they are to follow; whether a wine-grower, a farmer, a grazier, a miller, or in pursuit of mines; because, if there are mines of iron, and I am told there are, and that the iron ore yields from sixty to eighty per cent.: if this be the case, is it not necessary to know whereabouts those mines are? in what district; whether they are far distant from the coast; if they are near to a river; if there is fuel to burn near hand, or if there is coal; if it is possible to have water-communication, &c. &c.

Now, I say it is impossible for a family to go out on such chimerical ideas, as many perhaps will adventure, without ruination to themselves, unless they have an accurate map of the country; and as government have held out to the world, that they will assist in the emigration, they should have published before this an accurate map of that country. Pray, what is the whole herd of engineers about, but eating the bread of idleness, spending their money and time at billiard-tables and coffee-houses? Why do not the government, if they have any maps, publish them? But I doubt it. The people have a right to expect this information. What are all the excessive taxes for, but to pay these people in their several departments? Why not, in this time of peace, make them go out? Our government is supine, and behind every other government in these things.

What have we done at Ceylon? We know nothing of that island; no survey. What have we done, or what do we know, of Demerara? a colony, if it was actually known, worth half our West India possessions put together. We have no survey of that colony, no knowledge



ledge but what we can collect from the Dutch manuscripts of 100 years old.

We have surveyors by name for such and such places, who are pensioners and placemen, but do no service to the country.

I hope and trust, sir, through your valuable miscellany, the supine conduct of

government in these things may be laid open before the public, that they may be induced to stir themselves, for the benefit of those who are obliged to emigrate to unknown countries, in search of that which is not to be had in England,—a moderate livelihood.

A FARMER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS of the ATMOSPHERICAL PRESSURE and TEMPERATURE, RAIN, and WIND, deduced from DIURNAL OBSERVATIONS made at MANCHESTER in the year 1819; by THOMAS HANSON, surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North; Longitude 2° 10' West of London.

1819.	BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.			RAIN.	
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Number of Changes.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Wet Days.
January .....	29.52	30.34	28.76	.56	8	41° 8	62°	33°	4.060	22
February .....	29.43	29.92	28.95	.79	15	41 .4	53	28	4.245	21
March .....	29.70	30.14	29.12	.62	11	45 .5	62	32	1.970	20
April .....	29.66	30.06	29.08	.50	11	50 .5	66	38	2.160	15
May .....	29.77	30.00	29.44	.26	7	55 .2	74	36	.934	17
June .....	29.75	30.14	29.40	.30	8	59 .5	73	45	3.516	23
July .....	29.88	30.14	29.24	.24	10	64 .2	80	50	2.580	17
August .....	29.81	30.24	28.98	.36	6	65 .8	79	50	1.959	13
September .....	29.81	30.34	29.10	.54	7	57 .1	73	39	1.510	12
October .....	29.67	30.15	29.20	.41	10	50 .1	70	30	4.917	18
November .....	29.57	30.04	29.00	.72	11	40 .6	55	24	2.016	20
December .....	29.57	30.04	29.17	.64	12	35 .5	56	20	5.152	17
Annual Means, &c.	29.68				116	50 .7			35.019	215

1819.	WIND.							
	North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.
January .....	0	0	3	5	0	13	3	4
February .....	1	0	0	1	2	18	0	5
March .....	0	4	3	0	3	14	4	3
April .....	0	1	2	8	4	10	1	2
May .....	0	2	1	5	1	19	2	0
June .....	0	2	0	0	5	20	1	2
July .....	1	1	0	7	1	3	2	16
August .....	0	0	3	10	3	6	3	5
September .....	0	2	1	7	6	7	2	4
October .....	2	2	2	1	2	9	3	6
November .....	0	5	1	6	7	3	0	6
December .....	0	2	5	8	10	2	0	0
Total .....	4	21	21	58	44	124	21	53

The annual mean pressure of the atmosphere is 29.68 inches; highest 30.34, which was on the 1st of January, and on

the 21st of September; lowest 28.76, which occurred on the 15th of January; difference of these extremes 1.58 inches,

which is considerably below the usual range. The mean daily curve of the atmospherical oscillations, as shewn by the barometrical surface, measures a little more than 37 inches. Total number of changes, 116.

The annual mean temperature is nearly  $51^{\circ}$ ; the mean of the first three months,  $42^{\circ}9$ ; second,  $55^{\circ}4$ ; third,  $62^{\circ}4$ ; fourth,  $43^{\circ}1$ ; of the six winter months,  $42^{\circ}5$ ; six summer months,  $58^{\circ}9$ . The maximum of  $80^{\circ}$ , occurred on the 30th of July; and the minimum of  $20^{\circ}$ , on the 10th of December. Difference of the extremes,  $60^{\circ}$ .

The fall of rain, hail, snow, and sleet, which have fallen in and about Manchester, is a trifle more than 35 inches. The greatest quantities of rain fell in January, February, October, and December, and the least in May. The notations in the above rain-column for November and December, have been furnished me by my friend, Mr. John Dalton. My observations in those months were incorrect, in consequence of the frost breaking the bottle in the early part of November. A similar accident happened in

December. Mr. Dalton makes the annual fall of rain, &c. 35.240 inches. Total number of wet days on which rain fell more or less, 215; out of this number, 48 may be designated completely wet.

The south-west, south-east, and north-west, have been the prevailing winds. Strong or boisterous winds have rarely occurred; out of nine instances on which brisk winds were noted, eight blew in the first four months of the year. The only boisterous winds of the year occurred in January, viz. on the 17th, 18th, and 25th, from the west and south-west. Snow has fallen on 25, and hail on 14, days.

The Reporter has only noted five instances of thunder, viz. one in May, two in June, one in July, and one in October.

The temperature of the past year has been generally above an average, although not marked with any great elevations or depressions. The following will shew the comparative difference between the monthly means of the past year, and the general monthly means of the twelve preceding years.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Twelve Years' General Monthly Mean	36°	40°	41°·5	46°·4	53°·5	58°·5	61°·4	60°	56°	50°	42°·6	37°·6
Monthly Means in 1819	41·8	41·1	45·5	50·5	56·2	59·5	64·2	65·8	57·1	50·1	40·6	35·5
Difference	p. 5·2	p. 1·1	p. 4·	p. 4·1	p. 2·7	p. 1·	p. 2·8	p. 5·8	p. 1·1	p. 1·	m. 2·	m. 2·1

General annual mean temperature upon the twelve years,  $48^{\circ}7$ ; annual mean of the past year,  $50^{\circ}7$ : difference  $2^{\circ}$  above the general mean. From the above it appears, that the temperature of 1819 has been uniformly above the general temperature, except in November and December. The greatest differences were in January, March, April, and August. My friend, Mr. Edward Stelfox, of Lymm, near Warrington, has favoured me with his account of rain. Mr. S.'s rain-gauge is exactly the same as mine, and I can rely upon his account as correct: his farm adjoins the rivers Mersey and Bollin, and is very much subject to be flooded. In January there fell 3.224 inches; February, 3.013; March, 1.352; April, 1.988; May, 2.035; June, 2.641; July, 2.649; August, 1.497; September, 1.695; October, 3.030; November, 1.881; December, 4.300 inches:—total 29.305 inches. Mr. Stelfox says, that the snow which fell on the night of the 29th of December and the following day, measured eight inches in depth. He

observed the temperature, on the mornings of the 10th and 13th of December, to be  $19^{\circ}$ .

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY persons, some from mistaken notions, and others from bad motives, have attributed the distresses of the manufacturers to the use of machinery in abbreviating labour. It has however been proved, from the most authentic documents, that to the use of machinery the country mainly owes its wealth and prosperity.

The truth certainly is, that, where a country possesses inventions for manufacturing which other countries do not possess, there is a great advantage; that, by degrees, as other countries adopt the same inventions, though the sum total of gain or advantage is rather increased, it becomes more equally distributed, and the country that originally enjoyed a superiority, loses that superiority which it before enjoyed.

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That arts and inventions should pass to other nations by degrees, is not only natural, but inevitable: but the rapidity with which those inventions are disseminated must depend on circumstances.

The invention of the improved steam-engine, and various other machines of which it serves for the moving power, was for a time confined to England, and the Legislature intended, by prohibiting the exportation of machinery, to prevent other nations from adopting the same means of manufacturing quickly and cheaply. Of late years, however, the makers of various machines have contrived to evade the law; and, for their own private advantage, have exported them to our rivals in trade.

We have often in this country upbraided and despised the Dutch for selling gunpowder, and other warlike stores, to their enemies; and certainly, when a spirit of avarice leads individuals to act so directly in opposition to the interests of their country, their conduct is worse than contemptible,—it deserves the most severe punishment: but the Dutch never did any thing so bad as has been lately practised in England.

The Dutch were in possession of more mechanical inventions than any nation in Europe about 150 years ago; and they took every method to prevent other nations from becoming their rivals by adopting the same; and it was death to export or communicate an invention.

In England likewise, to export certain tools or machines is punishable by law; but lately the law is asleep to everything but revenue, and persons have been found vile enough to export some of the most valuable machines, to enable our rivals to shut the foreign markets against us.

It will scarcely be believed, that that valuable machine, the steam-engine, to which this country owes so much of its wealth within the last thirty years, has been exported clandestinely, in different parts or pieces, and by different conveyances, to serve manufacturers on the Continent; and it is a fact, that, by this very means, we are rivalled and undersold by manufacturers, who pay lower wages, lower taxes, and, in some cases, have other great advantages, such as better patterns and better colours in the printed-cotton business.

The unprincipled cruelty of thus undermining the industry of the country is not to be described in words. Every engine of a sixteen-horse power deprives 200 of our poor workmen of bread, and

the maker does not gain 400*l.* by the sale; so that, for a paltry gain of 2*l.*, he deprives an industrious man of the means of gaining his bread, and his country of the profit on his labour.

When such practices are permitted, our manufactures must go to ruin, under our heavy poor's-rate, high taxes, and consequent high wages of labour. Though the evil is partly done already, yet, as the workmen on the Continent are not expert, either at making or keeping in repair so nice and complicated a machine, if future exportations can be prevented, much good will be done. That the law, as it stands, is incompetent, is proved by experience; but regulations may be made, that will render it impossible in future.

Such are the thoughts and reflections that naturally occurred, on considering the difficulties into which this country is suddenly plunged, and knowing that there are laws to prevent the practices in question; but how much is the wonder increased to find it asserted, on authority that cannot well be called in question, that steam-engines have been exported from this country openly and frequently with the approbation of government, and always with its knowledge.

This last piece of information leads to an awful question: What evil Genius reigns over England? when the rulers of the country permit the arts by which its wealth has been acquired to be transferred to rivals and enemies; when the rich proprietors expend their revenues abroad, unmindful of the penury they entail on their fellow-subjects in their native land; when the labouring and industrious are without work and in want of bread, and at war with all the higher orders and the government under which they live; when paupers increase in numbers, and insolently curse those by whom they are fed; when all are dissatisfied with the present, and look with fear and anxiety to the future; when the nature of things seems inverted; when war is looked to for relief, and peace is attended with misery.

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

London; Jan. 6, 1820.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The STATE of the FINE ARTS in FRANCE; written in PARIS, by D. CAREY, esq.*

**N**OW that tranquillity and order have succeeded the tumult of war and public agitation on the Continent, it cannot but be interesting to trace the silent

silent progress of the arts which adorn and tend to humanize society in countries that have lately been the theatre of great and extraordinary events, and where the genius of the painter and the sculptor, the architect and the engraver, has added fresh splendor to the acquisitions of national glory.

France, from being the centre of refinement, and enriched as she has been by the spoils of the treasuries of art in other states, notwithstanding her preference of the military qualifications, must be a point of great attraction to the enquirer, whose curiosity is awakened to learn the state of the fine arts in foreign countries. Not artists alone are interested in this enquiry. The state of improvement and prosperity in which the fine arts are found, indicate the degree of wealth and refinement to which a nation has arrived; and the philosopher and statesman, who would watch over the interests of society, and furnish lessons of instruction for the guidance of mankind, must consider these proofs of national genius and energy, and analyze the principles by which empires have emerged from barbarism to the highest glory of refinement, as well as the neglect which caused them to sink back into their original rudeness and obscurity.

Considered as the depository as well as the fertile nursery of the productions of art, and of artists of all classes, France is still rich and formidable. She has indeed lost many of the fruits of her conquests; but these, as far as regards the works of art, are but little missed. The opportunities which the French artists have long enjoyed, the encouragement given to native genius, the splendor and power of the government, the brilliant admiration of men of wit and genius, the applauding energies of literature and the press, combined with the popular feeling and enthusiastic reverence and affection for their painters and sculptors, have cherished the works of imitative genius as gifts from heaven.

The renovated French Museum of Pictures and Statues has been diligently recruited since the dispersion occasioned by the Allies. Even in its present state, notwithstanding the many losses it has sustained, it is certainly infinitely superior to any other collection, public or private, in Europe. Indeed, the labours of the French artists in general appear to have been lately exerted with much industry and effect. The annual exhibitions of paintings at the Louvre,

and the number of private collections in Paris gratuitously open to the inspection of amateurs, amply testify the industry of the artists, and the great encouragement afforded to them. Besides the circumstances already enumerated, which have contributed to this advancement of the art of painting in France, it has received a stimulus in the department of portraits, now not the least inconsiderable, from the wealth, and perhaps vanity, of the foreigners who are now making that country their place of residence.

The fine arts in France have recently experienced a fostering and quickening influence from the establishment and the patronage of a new institution entitled *La Société des Arts*, whose object is to seek out and encourage meritorious artists, and to purchase their productions for the use of the public. The beneficial effect of this institution was eminently apparent in the late exhibition at the Louvre, where many highly-finished productions, by youthful artists, which had been purchased by the Society, were placed before the public, and obtained for the painters the attention they deserved. Various other departments of industry in France have felt the fostering influence of such institutions; and even science and literature have been much indebted to such co-operation. An important proof of the improvement which has taken place in manufactures, was also lately exhibited in the Museum of the Louvre, where was a public exhibition of specimens of the principal manufactures in France. The encouragement given by public bodies and the state to these productions of native labour, was understood to have greatly accelerated their improvement; and the circumstance of the King himself having attended the inspection, and distributed with his own hand the medals and rewards, not a little contributed to give an encouraging impulse to the stimulus of industry in this particular, as well as to add to the popularity of the monarch.

The annual exhibition of paintings at the *Musée des Arts* (the Gallery of the Louvre), is similar to that of the British artists at Somerset-house, but on a much more extensive scale. The pictures thus exhibited are generally the productions of probationary artists, though pieces are frequently added by celebrated masters. It is unnecessary here to speak of the stationary ornaments of the magnificent apartment dedicated by the French to the productions of the most



most illustrious masters of the pencil,—the *chef-d'œuvres* of Raphael, Titian, Caracci, Dominichino, Poussin, Rembrandt, Blanchard, Courtois, Le Brun, &c. I shall confine myself in these remarks to the works of the rising candidates exposed to the inspection of the public at the late exhibition at the *Musée Royal*.

The number of pieces thus brought forward was great beyond any precedent, and strikingly evinced the increased devotion paid to the art of delineation. At Paris all are critics of the works of the pencil, and the period of any new exhibition of graphic beauty is invariably one of great bustle and interest to the public. The gratuitous access afforded to all classes tends to make all the populace connoisseurs. Being at Paris at the period alluded to, I paid repeated visits to the scene of pictorial display. The Gallery of the Louvre forms a vista of 1300 feet in length, the sides of which are ornamented with the most exquisite productions of art: new pictures were ranged in front of the old. As they were all tastefully disposed, and in splendid frames, it is impossible for language to do justice to the magnificent *coup d'œil* thus afforded. In wandering through the maze of beauty, the eye knew not where to rest. I eagerly mingled with the crowd of spectators, who paced the long arena with inquisitive and admiring looks. Many of them were of the lowest orders of the community, but every one had a catalogue in hand, and was eagerly scrutinizing the merits of the respective portraits. Having also provided myself with a catalogue, I began a course of examination, which has considerably increased my acquaintance with the modern French school. The result of my observations was not always satisfactory; for, besides the errors in taste which I thought I could perceive in some of the pieces, notwithstanding their merit as paintings, I strongly felt, what I fear Englishmen and foreigners too generally experience in such situations, the unconquerable force of national attachments.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read the letter of your Correspondent in December last; and, as the subject is an interesting one, I have to offer you my observations upon it. His proposition, in the first place, "that we are undersold in foreign mar-

kets by some one or other of our neighbours, in almost every commodity in which we deal," is not quite so apparent: a preference, to my knowledge, being given still to our manufactures, over those of the French, in one of their own West India islands. And then he cruelly and insultingly attributes the cause of this change in our foreign trade to the idleness and extravagance of the people, which makes them insist on higher wages than are paid in other countries; and to the heavy taxes on the necessaries of life, and upon some of the materials for manufacture.

These causes, no doubt, operate to enhance the price of our various manufactures; but he surely cannot mean to attribute idleness and extravagance to our weavers at the present day, or to say that they are too highly paid for their labour. Assuring you, that I have lately been witness to their working fourteen or fifteen hours in the day, and then could only earn 10s. and 11s. per week; and that their ordinary diet consisted in nothing more than oatmeal-porridge, with a dinner of boiled potatoes and butter-milk.

I cannot agree with him, "that the want of employment, so much felt in this country, at present arises from the want of demand abroad for our manufactures, and not from an excess of population;" believing that there are now more goods made in this country, than were manufactured ten years ago: but the work is done now by machinery, and not by hands, which he does not notice.

The country is not thrown into any dilemma by an excess of population, but by the amazing increase of machinery superseding human labour. Sausage-meat is now cut by steam engine: and I read in the Paper the other day, that the late Mr. Watt contemplated the practicability of ploughing by steam! and, if the same progress be made in the next twenty years as in the last, human labour will be superseded altogether.

I conceive that our neighbours have not yet brought their commodities to bear a competition with ours, and that we still enjoy a pre-eminence in the foreign markets. How long we shall continue it, is another question; property and machinery being withdrawn from us on account of the excessive oppression of the taxes. When we do lose our trade, we certainly shall have to attribute the cause, in the greatest measure, to the taxes imposed with so little

little regard to the interests of trade and the necessities of the labourer and the mechanic. The resources of this country are so great, that the national debt would scarcely be felt, if the burthen were to be equally distributed; but the whole pressure is laid on the middling and lower classes, tending to the annihilation of what is called the middling class, and making us all paupers, to the degradation of the name of Englishmen. To shew you more particularly how unequally the burthen is laid on, and how unjustly, according to every principle of taxation, "that every one ought to pay according to his ability," I shall instance myself, having three in family, viz. my wife and servant. My weekly expenses of housekeeping are:

For Beer	£	0	6	0
— Salt	.	0	0	6
— Soap	.	0	1	0
— Candles	.	0	2	6
— Coals and wood	.	0	3	6
— Sugar	.	0	2	0
— Tea	.	0	2	0
— Spices	.	0	0	6
— Vegetables	.	0	1	4
— Bread	.	0	5	0
— Meat	.	0	9	0
— Butter	.	0	3	0
— Milk	.	0	0	6
— Tobacco	.	0	1	0
		1	18	0

Now, the direct taxation out of this 17. 18s. will be as follows:

In calculating what goes out of my 6s. for beer, I do not consider the land-tax, but merely the malt and hops; and, as well as I can guess, it will be about	0	2	0
The duty on the salt will be more than	0	0	5
— on Soap, (exclusive of tallow and barilla)	0	0	4
— on Candles, about 30 per cent.	0	0	10
— on Coals, ditto	0	0	10
— on Sugar, ditto	0	0	8
— on Tea, about 100 per cent.	0	1	0
— on Spices	0	0	2
— on Tobacco, about 1200 per cent.	0	0	9
	0	7	0

I calculate, the indirect taxation by the operation of the Corn Bill makes me pay full 30 per cent. more for my bread, meat, butter, milk, and vegetables, (taking one article with the other,) than I otherwise should do, which will amount to

0 6 0  
0 13 0

Now, sir, this 13s. weekly, will amount, at the expiration of a year, to

£ 33 16 0

My other taxes will consist of the assessed, exclusive of the poor-rate, and what I may contribute in stamps and the postage of letters

16 4 0

Making, together, an amount of fifty pounds. Besides, I do not know whether I may not be liable for the militia.

Here, then, is an individual, who has a salary of 100*l.* per annum, paying one half of it to government; whilst others, who have a thousand times as much, contribute no more. It must be observed, that the whole weight of taxation falls upon consumable commodities, and not upon property; so that a middling person, with a large family, pays more than a very rich one with none: which ought not in all justice to be. Sir Francis Burdett has an income of 40,000*l.* per annum, and, consequently, where I pay 50*l.* he ought to pay 20,000*l.* but that patriotic gentleman said the other evening in the House of Commons, that the rich man could not be the poor man's friend, if the property-tax were to be renewed. So then, if I understand that gentleman right, he is likely to be the poor man's friend in the same way, and I may say the whole House of Commons will be the poor man's friend in the same way: constituting the great body of landholders, they will never consent to give up three-fourths of their income, for the sake of having bread and butcher's meat cheap.

What then is to become of our trade, when our neighbours on the other side of the water will have acquired a little more of the talents, and be enabled to work up goods as cheap as we do? The day will arrive, and it will be a worse day than England has yet felt, without something is done to relieve the manufacturer from any impediment he may conceive himself lying under, in the disposal of his merchandize in a foreign market.

If a property-tax were to be substituted immediately for the duties on salt, leather, soap, and candles, it would give a wonderful relief to our poorer classes, and to the manufacturer, to lower the prices of his manufactures considerably. But this will not cure the evil that is now complained of, though it may give a check to the one that is to be dreaded.

Who can devise means for employing the number of unproductive labour that is now on hand, in beneficial services to themselves



themselves and their country? He who can do this, will deserve more than all the politico-economical writers of the present age.

J. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

## THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XI.—GESNER.

**A**MONG the pupils of Bodmer was Salomon Gesner, the idyl writer, who was born at Zurich in 1730. He was descended from Conrad Gesner, known in the sixteenth century for voluminous works in natural history, and for a comparative view of languages entitled *Mithridates*, and printed in 1555. John Mathias Gesner, the interpreter of Lucian, the editor of Horace and Quintilian, and especially of Stephens's *Thesaurus*, was of the same family. So were also John James Gesner, who wrote on numismatics, and John Gesner, who wrote on botany.

Salomon Gesner was the son of a bookseller; and, far from announcing the literary talent which had ennobled so many of his relations, was considered at school as a dull boy. The father applied to Bodmer, to remedy by private instructions the sluggish progress of his son; but Bodmer, after a twelvemonth's lessoning, gave up his pupil in despair, and said that he must remain content with writing and arithmetic. Some taste, however, the lad showed for modelling in putty and in wax, and for drawing landscapes, which he endeavoured to etch. Robinson Crusoe was a favorite figure in his delineations, which repeatedly represented the desert island and the cave. The pastorals of Brookes, which, like those of Wordsworth, include much of trivial and vulgar topic, had charms for Gesner; and first awakened in him that warmth of intellectual attention which echos back an impression, and makes efforts at reproduction. He was busily moulding poems after the manner of Brookes, when his father, who cared little for unprofitable toil, apprenticed him to a bookseller at Berlin. Here he became acquainted with Gleim, with Kleist, with Lessing, and especially with Ramler. To the latter young Gesner confidentially communicated his early metrical attempts; but the German Horace could never teach to his disciple that easy, natural, smooth, and polished versification, which slid from his own pen; and, despairing of any success in rhyme, advised rather a measured prose. Gesner took the advice, and wrote while at Berlin his *Night*, which is the earliest of his preserved productions. Characteristic as

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

this effusion may be of his peculiar manner, it was hardly worth preserving, as it displays his habitual faults more conspicuously than his excellencies,—his repetitions, his trifling, his roguish simplicity, his school-boy use of trite classical common-places.

When the agreed term of years was expired, Gesner returned to his father's house at Zurich, and was taken into partnership in the book-trade: He then published his *Night*, which was coldly received; but, not at all disheartened, he undertook *Daphnis*, a pastoral novel, imitated from Longus, of which he became the publisher in 1755. His father thought there was a something too free in this poem for the honour of the shop, and insisted on cancelling the title-page, in which young Salomon had inscribed the motto:

Me juvat in gremio doctæ legisse puellæ.

*Daphnis* had all the success it deserved. Nearly half the poem is superfluous and episodical; it displays, however, a chaster style than the previous publication, and contains local beauties of description and sentiment which still delight.

In 1756 appeared the first edition of Gesner's Idyls. They are Arcadian anecdotes in dialogue; and are usually closed with admirable art, so as to make a trifling incident into an entire event, and to give catastrophe, wholeness, and rotundity, to each piece. Fauns, satyrs, and the mythological beings of Greece, are assumed to be real personages, and mingle with the other dramatic characters; but the poet sometimes forgets his part, and speaks in person through the mask he assumes. His shepherds are those of the golden age, when a boyish frankness and good-nature overspread a contented world; his shepherdesses have the filial piety and easy affection, which preceded the precautions of mistrust and ambition: but there is every where a sheepishness of modesty and a monotony of innocence, which does not vary the moral landscape. This volume won for Gesner European rank. Notwithstanding its repetitions, it is written with an amiable sensibility, with a graceful *naïveté*, with an elegance of allusion, with a minuteness of description, with a picturesque colouring, and with a consistency of costume, which, without taxing the acquirements, or offending the delicacy, of lady-readers, had wherewith to satisfy a highly-polished public. The French minister Turgot, who was learning German, translated the first book of the Idyls, and gave his manuscript to be completed by Mr. Huber.

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This translation had a singular success at Paris, partly because the minister's share in it was known; and it gave an *eclat* of popularity to the original work, which the mere suffrage of Germany had not sufficed to bestow. Italian and English translations soon followed.

The Idyls were dedicated, under the name of Daphne, to Miss Herdegger, the daughter of a counsellor at Zurich, whom Gesner was about to marry: she was a notable woman, attentive not merely to household affairs, but also to the commercial interests of her husband. She posted his ledgers, kept his cash-book, and efficaciously intercepted those dangers to his pecuniary interests, which a habit of literary and artistical pastime had some tendency to produce.

In 1758 appeared the *Death of Abel*; which acquired, in the religious world, a still greater popularity than the Idyls. It is well known here, by the translation of Mrs. Collyer; in France, by that of Huber; in Italy, by that of Perini; in Spain, by that of Lejeune; in Sweden, by that of Eckholm; in Denmark, by that of Miss Biehl; in Hungary, by that of Kusinski; and in Russia, by that of Zacharow.

In 1762 appeared another epopea, entitled the *First Navigator*, which was little admired. A scene from the *Deluge* accompanied it. Two plays, *Evander and Alcimna*, a pastoral drama; and *Erasmus*, a comedy, in one act, were published at a later period, with still diminishing success. Some translations from Diderot are known to have been executed by Gesner. His "Letters on Landscape-painting" are the latest of his works, and announce that preference for occupations of the pencil, which insensibly gave to his leisure hours a new destination. Still, however, he delighted in bucolic scenery; and it has been well said of his productions, that his Idyls were pictures, and his pictures Idyls.

He died in 1788 of paralysis, at the age of fifty-eight. A marble monument, carved by Trippel, has been erected to his honour.

As the least known of Gesner's productions, we annex his

*Scene from the Deluge.*

Already the highest marble turrets were hidden beneath the flood; and black big waves were billowing against the insulated summits of the mountains, and island after island was vanishing before the climbing sea. On one of these lonely specks, too precipitous for ascent, a griesly crowd were trying to land, and uttered despairing cries, as the pursuing wave dashed

them from its slippery side. Some had crawled to a less steep shore; but the hill above them, undermined by rising waves, slid with its whole burden of howling men into the deep. Yonder, collected torrents hurry down into the ocean a son, who was hoping to land an aged father, and had swum with him from a distant islet, now submerged. Here the mother, unable any longer to bear up her children, abandons herself with them to the watery grave.

Now only the highest summit peeped out of the waters. Semin, a noble youth, to whom the fairest of maids had sworn eternal truth, had landed his beloved Zemira on this pinnacle. Alone,—for all the rest had been swept off by the flood, they stood in the howling storm-wind. The waves broke upon them, the thunder belled above them, and below roars a swelling ocean. Gloomy was the darkness around, unless when lightnings illuminated the dismal scene; every cloud threatened destruction from its dark brow, and every wave rolled carcasses along, and seemed yawning for a further prey. Zemira pressed her lover to her trembling heart; tears mingled with the rain-drops which trickled down her pale cheeks; she spake with faltering voice: "There is no hope of safety more, my beloved Semin: we are on all sides surrounded with lowring death. O desolation! O woe! You may see it cimb nearer and nearer, the death which awaits us. Which of these billows is to submerge us? Hold me in thy cold and shivering arms, my beloved! Soon shall I, soon shalt thou, be no more,—swept into the whirlpool of universal destruction. Now, my God, what a wave approaches! it glitters in the lightning—it passes over us." She spake, and sank powerless on Semin.

His trembling arm embraced his fainting mistress: his quivering lip could not pronounce, and he was mute. He no longer saw the spreading desolation around him; he beheld only his beloved in swoon, leaning on his bosom: and he felt more than the shudder of death. Now he kissed her cheeks, bleached by the cold rain, pressed her closer to his bosom, and said, "Zemira, beloved Zemira, awake! O come yet once again into these scenes of horror, that once again that eye may beam on me; that once again those pallid lips may tell me, I shall love thee until death,—until these waves have swallowed us together."

He spake, and she awoke: she beheld him with a look of ineffable tenderness and sorrow, and then gazed around on the progressive destruction. "O God of judgment," she exclaimed, "is there no safety, no pity for us!" How the waves rash, the thunders roar, and the voice of winds tells of this unattonable vengeance. O God, our years have passed in innocence. Thou, my Semin, wast the most virtuous



virtuous of youths. Woe to me! thou hast adorned my being with a thousand joys; but they are fled, they are gone for ever. And thou who gavest me my life, thou too hast been torn from my side; and my tortured sight had to behold thee lifting up thy head above the waters, and thy arms, for the last time, as if to bless me. All are swallowed up. Yet Semin, Semin, this lonely and forsaken world could be a paradise to me, with thee still by my side. O God, our years have passed in innocence: is there no pity for the blameless—no salvation? What says my tormented heart? God pardon me! We are dying. What is human innocence before thee!

The youth held his beloved, who shivered in the storm-wind, and spake: "Yes, my beloved, all life is washed off from the earth; no mortal now howls amid the roaring of this desolation. My beloved Zemira! the coming instant is our last. Yes, they are fled, all the hopes of our life; that holy moment when we vowed to each other inviolable constancy, we have in vain exulted in: we are dying. Death ascends, he embraces our thighs. But let us not, like outcasts, pine over a common lot. What is the longest life and the joyfulest, but a dew-drop which hangs to day on the rock, and to-morrow falls into the ocean. Lift up thy courage. Beyond this life there is bliss and eternity. Let us not tremble to cross the narrow sea. Embrace me, and so let us await our fate. Soon, my Zemira, soon our souls will float above this devastation, and hover aloof with feelings of inexpressible felicity. So boldly hopes my soul, O God! yes, to him let us both uplift our joined hands in prayer. Shall mortal man presume to judge his ways? He who breathed life into us, can send death to the just or to the unjust. But, happy they who have trodden the path of virtue. Not life, O Lord, do we ask for! take us to thy judgment-seat: but O strengthen in us that hope, that holy hope of unspeakable bliss, which no death shall any more bring to an end. Then bellow, ye thunders! then crush desolation! then bury us, waters! Praised be the just One! and let this be the last thought which our souls think in these their mortal habitations."

Courage and joy arose in the soul of Zemira, and embellished her countenance. She lifted her hands amid the tempest, and said, "Yes, I feel these great and mighty hopes. Praise the Lord, O my mouth! weep tears of joy my eyes, until ye are sealed by death! A heaven of happiness awaits you. Ye are but gone before, my beloved, who were lately torn from me: we, too, are coming: we soon shall meet again. Before his throne I behold the just, assembled; he has conducted them through the judgment-seat into the courts of mercy. Bellow, ye thunders! howl desolation! ye are but voice to proclaim his

justice. Break on us, waves! see, my beloved, death is coming nearer, on this rising, stifling blackness of the waves. O! Semin, embrace me; leave me not, the wave lifts me,—I float."

"I embrace thee, Zemira," said the youth, "I embrace thee, death, with welcome! Here we are. For ever praised be the just One."

So they spake; while the flood swept them away in each other's arms.

This pathetic episode was probably written some short time after the appearance of Bodmer's *Noah*, to which some passages may be thought to allude. Two or three rhymed poems of Gesner exist; but they serve only to ratify the verdict of Ramler. The most valuable edition of his *Idyls*, is that published at his own shop, in two quarto volumes, with frontispieces and vignettes to every *Idyl*, drawn and etched by himself.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from DAVID A. OGDEN, esq. of Waddington, Madrid township, St. Lawrence county, State of New York, United States of America.

New York, October 21, 1819.

**M**Y DEAR SIR,—Having been detained here some weeks on business, I have had an opportunity of seeing many of the emigrants who have lately arrived from Europe. They appear generally to be ignorant of our country, and influenced by the publications of individuals or of agents employed in our large sea-ports, to be going they know not where. Many, before they reach the place designated for their settlement, have spent their all: disappointment, poverty, and distress, become the fate of many.

"From the spirit of emigration which appears to prevail in Great Britain at present, and from your connexions in that country, I am induced to believe that you might recommend to me many good farmers, who upon your assurances might rest satisfied that they would be treated, upon their arrival, with candour and liberality, and find in the proprietors, friends and advisers. My situation is particularly advantageous for the convenience of those emigrants who come by the way of the St. Lawrence, as they have a water-communication up that river to the lands upon which I reside. After this hasty view of the subject, I will endeavour to state to you the advantages the township of Madrid possesses over most of the lands now offered to the consideration of emigrants. Its

situation is excellent, as it extends ten miles upon the river St. Lawrence. The township, which is ten miles square, is more than two-thirds settled. There are now in the town three grist-mills, six saw-mills, two extensive carding machines and clothiers' shops; one large stone Episcopal church, attached to which is a glebe of three hundred acres. A Scotch Presbyterian church is now building about four miles from the village; and there are various other religious societies already established. The lands are generally good, and the climate more mild than that of the country two or three degrees further south. This may be attributed either to the face of the country being in the great valley of the St. Lawrence, or to the waters of that river and the extensive lakes to the westward. The healthiness of our country is exceeded by none; and, as an evidence of that fact, with a family of eleven children, I have scarcely known indisposition in my house: and, what is still more remarkable, out of six Scotch families who settled in Madrid as early as 1803, I have reason to believe every soul is now living, except one. The lands are adapted to grass, wheat, and other grain. Montreal, from which we are distant only 110 miles, affords a very excellent market for our produce; and, what gives this country a more decided advantage over others is, that the produce can be taken by water to market in two days, and at a very small expense. The price of unimproved lands is five dollars per acre. There are particular lots situated upon the turnpike and state roads, and upon the river St. Lawrence, which are selling higher, say from six to seven dollars per acre. We allow a credit upon the sale of lands, to good men, of three, five, or seven years (interest being paid annually.) There are many improved farms finely situated upon the St. Lawrence, within two, three, or four miles of the village of Waddington, and of my residence, which would afford pleasant situations for men of property. They might be purchased from twelve to fifteen dollars per acre. The vicinity of schools and places of worship, combined with the goodness of the roads, would render them desirable situations for the more substantial class of farmers. We have now several farmers in the town from Yorkshire and Northumberland, who are doing very well. It is however proper to remark, that I would not recommend persons to emigrate to our country who are entirely destitute of property. They ought to

have from fifty to hundred guineas, (after their arrival,) which would suffice to put up a comfortable log-house, to maintain their families for one year, to purchase a cow,\* a yoke of oxen, and farming utensils.

"I would recommend emigrants to avail themselves of the earliest ships. If they arrive upon the lands in the latter end of May, or beginning of June, they not only have time to plant their potatoes, &c. but also to prepare their lands for a crop of winter-wheat.

"Passengers destined to Waddington, (the name of the village at which I reside,) may be instructed as to the best and cheapest mode of reaching it, by application to our mutual friends, Messrs. Froste and Porter, either at Quebec or Montreal.

"As some ground to judge of the present settlement of our country, I would mention, that about twelve thousand weight of wool for country customers was carded last year at my mill, and about seven hundred pieces of cloth were dressed at it."

The foregoing is extracted from a letter to the subscriber, from a gentleman of fortune and character, whose statements may be implicitly relied upon, and who has resided upon the property he describes for the last seven years. The subscriber himself has been at Waddington, and can vouch for the truth of Mr. Ogden's representations.

He is willing to answer any inquiries which may be made; to give his advice and assistance to persons desirous of emigrating, in obtaining a passage from hence, and in furnishing them with letters to Quebec, which will procure them the direction they will need there. He will also give them the necessary introduction and recommendation to Mr. Ogden.

The first vessels for the St. Lawrence sail early in March; and from that time forward constant opportunities of embarking are afforded throughout the season. Most of the vessels have good accommodation for passengers.

Waddington is situated about 370 miles from the city of New York, to which there are constant conveyances (179 miles of the distance by steam-boats;) about 200 from the city of Albany, the capital of the State of New York; 130 from the large and flourishing town of Utica; twenty from Ogdensburgh, the county town, and a considerable and increasing place; 110 from the city of Montreal; and 290 from that of Quebec.

N. LAWRENCE.

*Liverpool, Dec. 1819.*



## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

His late Majesty,  
George the Third.

[In placing on the record of our pages some account of the late King, we have been variously embarrassed by a desire to do what our readers would expect, and, at the same time, to do this with good taste. As a King, the history of his life is the public history of his reign, for which we have not room; and, as a man, so much fable is mixed with so little fact, and the public have been so glutted with newspaper details, that we have been afraid of degenerating into vulgar common-place.]

Under these different considerations, we have judged it best to consult every thing which has appeared in the newspapers, to glean according to our best judgment, and to add to these gleanings some facts within our own knowledge, or derived from unquestionable authority. The whole, for the sake of precision, has been classed under heads; and, taken altogether, may afford a tolerable notion of the character of the late King, about which the present and future ages cannot fail to be inquisitive.

These details will be further illustrated by the very curious article which commences the present Number.]

## HIS EARLY LIFE.

**T**HE Princess of Wales, his mother, communicated to a friend the following character of Prince George, at the age of seventeen. The passage is in Dodgington's Diary. She said, that "he was shy and backward; not a wild, dissipated boy, but good-natured and cheerful, with a serious cast, upon the whole; that those about him knew him no more than if they had never seen him. That he was not quick; but with those he was acquainted with, applicable and intelligent. His education had given her much pain. His book-learning she was no judge of, though she supposed it small or useless; but she hoped he might be instructed in the general understanding of things." This remarkable purity of the young Prince's mind and conduct is to be attributed, not only to his good natural disposition, but to the affectionate solicitude of his mother to preserve him from the contagion of bad example, who, whatever were her faults in regard to her son's tutor, discharged the part of an affectionate mother. His education was chiefly controlled by her, and she was a shrewd and busy woman; and also by the Earl of Bute, who

was a violent Tory. His father was an easy man, of dissipated habits and small understanding, who lived in hostility with his father, George II.

Horace Walpole writes thus, in his Letters to Mr. Montagu, of the same date:

"The young king has all the appearance of being amiable. There is great grace to temper much dignity, and extreme good-nature, which breaks out upon all occasions. \* \* \* For the King himself, he seems all good-nature, and wishing to satisfy every-body; all his speeches are obliging. I saw him again yesterday, and was surprised to find the levee-room had lost so entirely the air of the lion's den. This sovereign does not stand in one spot, with his eyes fixed royally on the ground, and dropping bits of German news; he walks about, and speaks to every body. I saw him afterwards on the throne, where he is graceful and genteel, sits with dignity, and reads his speeches well."

His amour with a fair Quaker, who mysteriously disappeared, on his marriage; and his passion for Lady Sarah Lennox, have often been the object of notice.

## HIS EARLY PRINCIPLES.

His first speech announced that he gloried in being born a Briton; alluding to the fact, that the two preceding sovereigns were Germans.

When the Parliament was dissolved, six months after his Majesty's accession, he took an early opportunity of informing all his ministers, that no money should be spent to procure the election of members favourable to the government; saying, at the same time, that "he would be tried by his country."

Yet no sovereign could be more unpopular than he was in the first ten years of his reign; and he never became truly popular, till, in 1788, he was bereaved of his reason.

## HIS MIDDLE LIFE, IN 1779.

Their Majesties, (says a contemporary writer,) rise at six in the morning, and enjoy the two succeeding hours, which they call their own. At eight, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, the Princess Royal, and Prince William Henry, are brought from their several houses to Kew to breakfast. At nine, the younger children attend to lisp or smile their good-morrows: and whilst the eldest are closely applying to their

their tasks, the little ones and their nurses pass the whole morning in Richmond Gardens.

The King and Queen frequently amuse themselves with sitting in the room while the children dine; and once a-week, attended by the whole offspring in pairs, make the tour of Richmond Gardens. In the afternoon the Queen works, and the King reads to her. In the evening, all the children again pay their duty at Kew-house before they retire to bed; and the same order is observed through each returning day.

Topography is one of the King's favourite studies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the strong and weak sides of most fortified towns. He can name every ship in his navy, and their commanders.

Exercise, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals, in the King's idea, of health and sprightliness; his Majesty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the Queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimsically abstemious, for at a table covered with dainties, she culls the plainest and the simplest dish, and seldom eats of more than two things at a meal.

#### HIS HABITS OF BUSINESS.

In 1808, a sheriff of London, in describing the court-gala at St. James on the 4th of June, the King's birth-day, used the following language, in a letter to a friend:

"The King was not present, and the cause of his absence created general regret. His eyes, it is well known, have long been failing him, and the opacity is now so much increased, that he has for some time been able to distinguish objects in the mass only, and even that with the corner of but one eye. In this manner he now traces the features of persons who are first introduced to him; but he can call most persons by their names who have formerly been introduced to him, on hearing their voices; and he still enjoys, in other respects, that power of accurate retention, which, through his long reign, have so eminently characterized him. In his general health, he never was better, and he maintains his wonted good spirits, and that fondness for small-talk and anecdote, which have always rendered him agreeable to his courtiers, and the life and soul of the drawing-room.

"The character of this monarch is however not well understood. He is by no means a trifier; and, though he is generally gay in public, he has his regular hours of business, in which he dispatches the affairs

of state with great exactness and ability. These are early in the morning, generally from four to seven. About midnight, the red boxes from the different ministers are forwarded from London to Windsor, and about four o'clock they are deposited in his Majesty's private closet. Formerly he read all his papers, and transacted all the business alone; but latterly, he has been assisted by Col. Taylor, a gentleman recommended to this onerous situation by the Duke of York. About seven o'clock his answers, (ably written, when he wrote them,) his signatures to public documents, &c. &c. are all placed in the several boxes, and at ten are delivered at the offices of the respective ministers in London. The King, in this way, is understood to conduct his government and direct the proceedings of his ministers on every public occasion with great ability and precision.

"His Majesty afterwards regularly goes to chapel, and then rides out, or otherwise amuses himself through the day, except on Wednesdays, when he holds a levee in London, or when he is interrupted by an express from London, to which he generally returns an immediate answer.

"Such has been the uniform and steady career of the life of this prince since his accession to the throne. He has in this way directed all the affairs of his extensive empire; and, in his correspondence with his ministers, has generally exhibited complete information, and the most accurate discrimination on every subject. Those who judge of his mind from his manners in hours of levity, or even from the style of his grave conversation, know nothing of his real character. One who knows him well, describes him to me as uniting the ablest mind with the awkwardest manner of any person in his dominions."

#### THE AMERICAN WAR.

It is believed that the King was deluded by his ministers and others during this bloody conflict. He one day told Mr. West the painter, that he understood his countrymen did not like their old King George, but wanted to have a new one in George Washington, of whose elevation to the throne the next ships would bring the account. Mr. West, struck with the observation as a probable royal cause of persevering in a war, took the liberty to assure his Majesty of the error with such earnestness, that the King agreed he should think better of the Americans, if West's assertion proved true. The Queen, who sat by, observed however, that Mr. West, she feared, would be found to be too partial to his countrymen. The next ship proved, however, that George Washington



ington was not proclaimed; and the King dismissed his ministers, and immediately opened negotiations for peace.

#### HIS RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The British court was now to see among its ambassadors one of the men whom it would have hung up but a short time before as a rebel. The King had very properly confessed in his speech, that, in acknowledging the independence of the colonies, he had yielded to the wishes and opinions of the people. He repeated as much to the American ambassador, Mr. Adams, telling him, that, as he had been the last to sheath the sword, he would be the first in zeal to see it kept so. This was at least judicious; and was the most graceful way of getting out of an awkward pertinacity. This first interview with the ambassador had been related by Mr. Adams himself, who acknowledges his own share of embarrassment, but evidently felt that his Majesty had the greater. After the ice was broken, the King, in his abrupt way, told Adams with a laugh, that he understood him to be a favourer of the French, who had then began to evince revolutionary symptoms. Mr. Adams says, that the indiscreetness of this remark was obvious, and that he could not let it pass by. He therefore put on a very firm, though respectful look, and answered, that, as an ambassador, he knew of no country but one, which was his own: to which the King replied, blushing, and as quick as lightning, "An honest man knows no other!"

#### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

This Act, which flowed from the leaven of German pride, was alien to the best feelings of humanity. It was passed in resentment of the conduct of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, who had recently united themselves to lovely English women. The Royal brothers, in consequence, held no personal intercourse for many years; and their reconciliation took place in Hyde-park, on the alarming occasion of the riots of 1780. Much unhappiness in his family has resulted from this law; for, as no women in the world are equal to those of England, so the princes found it difficult to suit their tastes abroad; and, as no country is tolerable to those who have lived in England, so our Princesses found few attractions in foreign courts to induce them to leave their own.

#### HIS RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

The following Windsor anecdote (says Bishop Watson) was told me by

the late Dr. Heberden. The clergyman, there, on a day when the Athanasian creed was to be read, began with "Whosoever will be saved," &c. The King, who usually responded with a loud voice, was silent. The minister repeated, in a higher tone, his "Whosoever." The King continued silent. At length the Apostles' Creed was repeated by the minister, and the King followed him throughout with a distinct and audible voice.

Lord Mansfield, on making a report to the King of the conviction of Mr. Malowny, a Catholic priest, who was found guilty, in the county of Surrey, of celebrating mass, was induced, by a sense of reason and humanity, to represent to his Majesty the excessive severity of the penalty which the law imposed for the offence. The King immediately answered, "God forbid, my lord, that religious difference in opinion should sanction persecution, or admit of one man within my realms suffering unjustly; issue a pardon immediately for Mr. Malowny, and see that he is set at liberty."

#### HIS PIETY.

The habitual piety of the late King formed a striking part of his character. Those who have been with him at his regular morning devotions, at the private chapel at Windsor, will never forget the fervency of his responses during the service. This constant sense of religion doubtless contributed to the invariable firmness and serenity of his mind. When one of the young princes was hourly expected to die, the King was sitting on a Sunday reading a sermon to his family. An attendant came in, with the tidings of the child's death. The King exchanged a look with him, signifying he understood his commission, and then proceeded with his reading till it was finished.

#### HIS CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

Numerous attempts were made during his reign to obtain the emancipation of the Catholics, by removing the disabilities under which they labour, and to confer upon them various offices in the army and navy; and, although the spirit of toleration by which the King was actuated prompted him to grant them several concessions, yet his conscientious regard to the solemnity of an oath effectually deterred him from yielding to any further demands. Of this adherence to his engagements, the following declaration affords a striking example:

"My Lord—I am one of those who respect an oath. I have firmness sufficient to

to quit my throne, and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block or a scaffold, if my people require it; but I have not resolution to break that oath which I took in the most solemn manner at my coronation."

His Majesty's munificence to the late Cardinal York is well-known, as is also the posthumous honours bestowed upon his remains by his present Majesty George IV. and which occasioned the gallant Captain Stuart, of Invernahoyle, upon being taunted for holding a commission under his Majesty while he was a professed jacobite, to express himself in the following manner: "By heavens! the King himself is a jacobite, and every son that he has: there is not one of them, if he had lived in my brave father's days, but would have been hanged to a certainty."

#### HIS POLITICAL TOLERANCE.

In one of his morning strolls through the streets of Windsor, in 1792, he turned into the shop of a bookseller, who was still in bed. He amused himself in looking round the shop, while the boy stole up stairs to call his master. In the meantime the King had stumbled on some copies of Paine's *Rights of Man*; and, seating himself on the counter, was employed in reading it, when the bookseller bustled into the shop. Seeing the obnoxious work which the King was perusing, he considered himself lost; and, as the King kept the book close to his face, and was intently engaged in reading, he found it impossible to disturb him, though he coughed loud, knocked the bundles about, and changed the places of all the chairs and tables. At length, arriving at a period in the sum or argument, the King looked up, and seeing the bookseller, entered into familiar chat, and laying the book open on the counter, presently retired in his usual good-humour. The bookseller was nevertheless uneasy; but he never afterwards observed any difference in the conduct of the King towards him, though, on turning up the pamphlet at the place where the royal reader had paused, there was found in that page the famous passage in which Paine unceremoniously asserted, that the King had not sufficient capacity to make a parish constable.

The following anecdote from the recent volume of *Jacobite Relics*, by James Hogg, is truly characteristic: His Majesty having been told of a gentleman of family and fortune of Perthshire, who had not merely refused to

take the oath of allegiance to him, but had never permitted him to be named as King in his presence. "Carry my compliments to him," said the King; "but—what—stop—no—he may perhaps not receive my compliments as King of England; give him the Elector of Hanover's compliments, and tell him that he respects the steadiness of his principles."

#### HIS LITERARY ACQUIREMENTS.

A few years before he was afflicted with blindness, he held a conversation with a gentleman of extensive literary connexions, and the subject on which the discourse turned was the *History of England*. The King observed, that he had long wished to see such a work properly executed, and that he had mentioned it to several noblemen and others, with a view of getting some persons of eminent talents to engage in the undertaking. It had been proposed to Dr. Robertson, and likewise to Lord Lyttleton, but neither of those writers appeared willing to embark in a concern of that magnitude, though all the assistance of government was freely offered, and would, beyond all doubt, have been amply granted, for the purpose of enabling the historian to complete his design, in a manner highly creditable to himself, and serviceable to the country. At this time his Majesty stated the outline of his plan, which was, to have all the materials printed, and manuscripts collected, and the extracts made with the greatest care, by persons employed at the public charge; and that from these collections, aided by all the help of our public libraries, with all the lights afforded by foreign writers, especially those in the northern parts of Europe, whose productions have been too heedlessly passed over, the historian should draw up his connected narrative, subject to the revision of different persons appointed to compare his performance with the authorities he professes to have followed.

He observed one day to a gentleman of high literary character, and of a distinguished political reputation, that oratory in this country was carried to a height far beyond its real use; and that the desire of excelling in this accomplishment, made many young men of genius neglect the more solid branches of knowledge. "I am sure," said his Majesty, "that the rage for public speaking, and the extravagant length to which some of our most popular orators carry their harangues in Parliament, is very detrimental to the national business,



business, and I wish that in the end it may not prove injurious to the public peace."

The King possessed many of the more attractive qualifications of an educated and accomplished gentleman. With the love of the fine arts he was deeply imbued: his taste for music was chiefly indulged in the frequent performances which he encouraged of the works of Handel and other old composers; and his preference for their compositions was grounded, not merely on a sense of scientific knowledge which they displayed, but on a reverence for the sublime character which pervaded them, and for the solemn occasions to which they were devoted. The Royal Academy, established by George III. will also afford some lasting monument to the memory of its illustrious founder. His advances in Roman literature were not such as to afford him a lively enjoyment of its beauties. Of the Greek he knew still less. But he spoke various modern languages with ease and elegance; and he studied early, and correctly understood, the history of modern times, and the just relations of England with the other states of Europe.

#### HIS GENERAL TALENTS.

If George the Third had reigned but twenty years instead of sixty, his life would have created no interest; for no single twenty years of his reign exalted him above ordinary princes.

In the discussion of public affairs, the King was astonishingly fluent and acute; and his habits of business enabled him to refer with ease to the history and bearings of every subject. His successive ministers have each borne testimony to the dignity of his manners, as well as the quickness of his address, when he put on the character of the sovereign. Nothing which was submitted to him was passed over with indifference or haste. Every paper which came under his eye contained marks of his observation; and the notes, which he almost invariably inserted in the margin, were remarkable for their strong sense and pithiness. He was very minute in his attention to the Recorder's reports, but his policy varied at different periods of his reign; sometimes hanging from one to two hundred per annum, and at others not more than twelve or twenty. He was not a great reader; indeed, he scarcely ever took up a book. But he had particular skill in obtaining information; and employed persons of ability to read books, and convey their substance to him.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

"At a levee, soon after the experiments on gunpowder had been made, I happened (says Bishop Watson,) to be standing next to the Duke of Richmond, then master-general of the ordnance; and the duke informed his Majesty that they were indebted to me for a great improvement in its fabrication. On my saying that I ought to be ashamed of myself, inasmuch as it was a scandal in a Christian bishop to instruct men in the mode of destroying mankind, the King answered, "Let not that afflict your conscience; for, the quicker the conflict the less the slaughter:" or in words to that effect. I mention this, to do justice to the King, whose understanding it was the fashion to decry. In all the conversations I had with him, he appeared to me not to be at all deficient in quickness or intelligence."

The King's powers of letter-writing are so well known to his friends, that the Duke of York once told Mrs. Clarke, that, if the sentiments were not so adverse to those of the King, he should conceive that no other man in his dominions besides himself could have written the Letters of Junius.

The late intelligent Earl of Bute once shewed the Editor of this Miscellany a volume of Letters, which he said were from the King to his father; and most elegantly written, said he, they are. The same nobleman, as well as Mr. Dutens, the confidant of that family, used to assert, that the intercourse of the King with Lord Bute, after he became minister, was a political fable. For nearly twenty years they never saw each other. Neither of them, however, affected to deny the intimacy of the tutor with the princess dowager; and an unpublished letter of Lady M. W. Montagu to Lady Bute, condole with her daughter on the subject, and advises her to bear with patience a circumstance so flattering to the ambition of her family.

#### HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

In the 93d No. of this Miscellany, (Nov. 1802,) the editor reported the result of his personal observations during a month's residence at Windsor, in the following terms: "The private life of his Majesty not being generally known, it may be interesting to observe, that he is an early riser, and a constant attendant every day at eight o'clock on divine service, which is performed in the King's chapel, in the upper court. Except on the days on which public business calls him to London, he generally rides out till dinner in the Great Park, to his farm, accompanied

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accompanied by some of the princesses on horseback, or in their sociables. He dines at half-after four, on plain beef or mutton, hot or cold, as the dinner never waits, and at a quarter after six makes his appearance on the Terrace, attended by his amiable, accomplished, and beautiful daughters, and occasionally by one or other of his sons : and here he promenades for an hour, occasionally stopping and chatting with those persons of whom he has any knowledge. Notwithstanding the affectation of numerous guards in London, his Majesty is always unguarded at Windsor ; and he appears to give his subjects full and liberal credit for that degree of loyalty which a king, who is governed by the law of the land, is always sure to experience. There is nothing different in his Majesty's public appearance on foot from what it was before the late war, except the ungraceful attendance of two police-officers, who pace at a short distance from his person, one before and the other behind him, and who keep back, at a suitable distance, all persons that appear to entertain an intention of direct intrusion. His Majesty indulges in his well-founded partiality for gothic architecture, and is at this time rendering the style of his magnificent castle more uniform, by altering several of the windows, and rebuilding a new and very tasteful entrance into the state apartments. Under his patronage, St. George's Chapel has been rendered, by various embellishments, one of the most beautiful places for divine worship in Christendom."

#### HIS PERSONAL HABITS.

The temperance of his life had become almost proverbial. He rose in summer and winter before six o'clock. He took a slight breakfast at eight, and dined off the plainest joint at one. He retired early to rest, after passing the evening with his family, generally amused with music, of which he was passionately fond, and in which he manifested a correct taste. His agricultural pursuits and horse-exercise contributed to the strength of his constitution.

Fruit was the only luxury in which he indulged, and that was cultivated in the Royal gardens to high perfection, and served at table in great abundance. On levee-days he would be at St. James's from Windsor before noon, and previous to the levee make his dinner on a simple joint, by which he was ready to go through all the business with freshness and spirits.

He was pleased with naval excursions, and enjoyed this recreation fre-

quently at Weymouth. When aboard, he examined all parts of the vessel, and while on deck, was constantly engaged either with his glass, to catch distant objects, or making himself, by quick enquiries, conversant with the whole system of the sails and rigging.

Perhaps his worst personal habit was that of travelling at the cruel rate of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen miles an hour, by which he killed horses, and often endangered the lives of his subjects.

#### HIS LOVE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

He had always a great passion for mechanical inventions and improvements. This predilection occasioned him at one time to be called *the royal button-maker*. Hence he liberally patronized Herschel and Bolton: hence his visit to Whitbread's brewhouse, and the annual exhibition of the mail-coaches on his birth-day, opposite the Palace.

#### HIS SKILL IN AGRICULTURE.

In the 267th Number of the Monthly Magazine appeared the King's own Letters to Mr. Arthur Young, developing Duckett's System of Rotation of Crops. He sent them for publication in the Annals of Agriculture ; and, not wishing to figure as an author, he assumed the signature of Ralph Robinson, dating them from Windsor. The letters are written in a clear style, and bespeak great zeal on the subject. Of course, they may be regarded as unequivocal testimonies of the King's ability, being his own spontaneous act, unfettered by any forms of state. Mr. Young has obligingly promised us some other specimens of the same kind.

#### HIS PARENTAL AFFECTION.

The King's paternal care of his children in their infancy, was excessive and persevering. A lady who nursed some members of the Royal family has declared, that the only hardship she could complain of, was the necessity of having the nursery apartments in order, and of being dressed at six every morning, to receive the King, who came in regularly *en robe de chambre*, to look at the children, and to ascertain how they had passed the night.

Not many days before the death of the young Princess Amelia, and when she received the communication from her physicians of her danger, she expressed a wish to have a choice stone, on which were the words "*Remember me,*" put to a ring for the King, for him to wear in remembrance of her ; and, to complete her wishes, it was executed immediately. On the following day she had the facility of



of placing the ring on her father's finger, as he affectionately squeezed her hand at parting. The incident of the ring, for which the King had received no previous preparation, was observed to affect him deeply: his mental distress became immediately great; and, in a few days, the Royal family were alarmed by the appearance of the melancholy symptoms of that disorder which afflicted him till death terminated his sufferings.

#### HIS CHARITIES.

Though Dr. Wolcot has been so severe on the King's habitual parsimony; yet, when a sheriff of London, some years since, announced a fund for the relief of the wives and children of prisoners, his Majesty called him aside at the levee, and, after stating that he felt himself obliged by the sheriff's attention to his duty in instituting such a fund, presented him with a fifty-pound bank-note, desiring that it might be appropriated to the purposes of the fund, but requesting that his name as the donor might not be allowed to transpire.

The King, when on a hunting party, was separated from his attendants, and obliged to take shelter in a cottage, to avoid a sudden fall of rain. The inmates of the cottage were preparing their dinner, by roasting a joint of meat hung by a string from the roof, as a substitute for a jack. Being unknown, he asked them what had become of their jack.—“We have not money to buy one,” was the reply. The King said nothing; but, on his departure, two guineas were found on the chimney-piece, wrapt up in a paper, on which was written with a pencil, ‘To buy a jack.’

When the King went to look at Salisbury Cathedral, the tower of which was at that time under repair, he was without attendants, and his person at first not recognized. Looking over the book of subscribers, he desired to be put down for 1,000*l*. ‘What name shall I write, sir?’ said the person present. “Oh!—a gentleman of Berkshire,” replied the King; and a draft was given for the money.

#### PETER PINDAR.

The hostility of Dr. Wolcot to the King arose from his Majesty having taken a fancy to a picture at the Exhibition, for which the painter could have had a hundred guineas from a private person, and then sending him but fifty pounds for it. His chief anecdotes he derived from Weltjie, cook to the Prince of Wales; and Weltjie, being in habits of intercourse with the cooks at St.

James's, readily furnished the materials for the *Lousiad*. It is said, the King himself magnanimously forbade the prosecution of Wolcot, laughing heartily at his jokes; while her Majesty, though less magnanimous, was unwilling to provoke the doctor to a justification. Most of the stories had some foundation, but underwent embellishments from the author's fertile genius.

#### HIS CONDUCT AT A LEVEE.

Nothing could be more courteous, pleasant, and familiar, than the King's address at a levee. He often repeated the same things, and used the same words, to successions of state-officers; but he pleased all, by his apparent personal devotion to each while addressing him. With those whom he had seen often he entered into long stories, and always had some appropriate joke.

#### HIS MANNERS.

The King's address and conversation were always extremely grave and measured, except when he unbent, and then his mirth was apt to be boisterous, and his laugh loud and coarse. His habit from his childhood of doing and saying everything before the public, diminished the reserve which is usual in other persons before strangers; hence his broad laugh at his own light observations frequently conveyed impressions unfavourable to his understanding.

#### HIS MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

It is to be feared that the healthful exercise of his faculties was more frequently interrupted than was known to the world. Smollet recorded one instance in 1765, in a passage which was expunged from his *History*, but reprinted in this *Miscellany*, vol. xlvii. p. 133.

Again, in 1785, a similar insinuation was published in Almon's paper, the *General Advertiser*, for which the proprietor was prosecuted with such severity, as obliged him to fly the country, and submit to an outlawry, which ruined him.

In 1788, the disease became permanent, and occasioned the first publicly-recognized indisposition.

Some relapse is said to have taken place in 1802, at the time of the second rupture with France; at which time some singular anecdotes were in circulation about a *peacock* in the speech to Parliament, and about “the House of Peacocks.”

At length, the natural strong understanding of the King yielded to the insidious influence of counteracting diseases; and, on or about the very day of

the Jubilee, when he entered on the fiftieth year of his reign, he succumbed,—to be himself no more.

#### HIS PERSONAL COURAGE.

This quality was put to the test in 1800, when a maniac, at Drury-lane Theatre, fired at him as he entered his box. The following account of the event is extracted from Wraxall's Memoirs:

"Few of his subjects would have shewn the presence of mind and attention to every thing except himself, which pervaded his whole conduct on the evening of the 15th of May, 1800, at the time that Hatfield discharged a pistol over his head in the Theatre, loaded with two slugs. His whole anxiety was directed towards the Queen, who not having entered the box, might, he apprehended, on hearing of the event, be overcome by her surprise or emotions. The dramatic piece which was about to be represented commenced in a short space of time, precisely as if no accident had interrupted its performance; and so little were his nerves shaken, or his internal tranquillity disturbed by it, that he took his accustomed doze of three or four minutes between the conclusion of the play and the commencement of the farce, as he would have done on any other night."

The King manifested a like extraordinary composure after the attempt to assassinate him by Margaret Nicholson; but he evinced an unworthy regard to the affections of his subjects, by forbidding all future approach to his person by petitions, thereby placing them in the hands of merciless Ministers.

On the subject of the popular attack of the King, on his way to the Parliament-house, on the 29th of Oct. 1795, the following minute was made by that inveterate courtier, the late Lord Onslow:

Soon after two o'clock, his Majesty, attended by the Earl of Westmoreland and myself, set out from St. James's, in his state-coach, to open the session of Parliament. The multitude of people in the Park was prodigious. A sullen silence, I observed to myself, prevailed through the whole, very few individuals excepted. No hats, or at least very few, pulled off; little or no huzzaing, and frequently a cry of "Give us bread!" "No war!" and once or twice "No King!" with hissing and groaning. My grandson Cranley, who was upon the King's guard, had told me, just before we set out from St. James's, that the Park was full of people, who seemed discontented and tumultuous, and that he apprehended insult to the King. Nothing material however happened, till we got down to the narrowest part of the street called St. Margaret's, between the two Palace-yards, when, the moment we had passed the office of Ordnance, and were just opposite the parlour-window of the

house adjoining it, a small ball, either of lead or marble, passed through the window-glass on the King's right-hand, and perforated it, leaving a small hole, the bigness of the top of my little finger, (which I instantly put through it, to mark the size,) and passed through the coach out of the other door, the glass of which was down. We all instantly exclaimed, "This is a shot!" The King shewed, and I am persuaded felt, no alarm; much less did he fear, to which indeed he is insensible. We proceeded to the House of Lords, when, on getting out of the coach, I first, and the King immediately after, said to the Lord Chancellor, who was waiting at the bottom of the stairs to receive the King, "My lord, we have been shot at." The King ascended the stairs, robed; and then, perfectly free from the least agitation, read his speech with peculiar correctness, and even less hesitation than usual. At his unrobing afterwards, when the event got more known, (I having told it to the Duke of York's ear as I passed him under the throne, and to others who stood near us,) it was, as might be supposed, the only topic of conversation, in which the King joined with much less agitation than any body else. And afterwards, in getting into the coach, the first words he said were, "Well, my lords, one person is *proposing* this, and another is *supposing* that, forgetting that there is One above us all who *disposes* of every thing, and on whom alone we depend." The magnanimity, piety, and good sense of this, struck me most forcibly, and I shall never forget the words. On our return home to St. James's, the mob was increased in Parliament-street and Whitehall; and, when we came into the Park, it was still greater. It was said, that not less than 100,000 people were there, all of the worst and lowest sort. The scene opened; and the insulting abuse offered to his Majesty was what I can never think of but with horror, or ever forget what I felt, when they proceeded to throw stones into the coach, several of which hit the King, which he bore with signal patience, but not without sensible marks of indignation and resentment at the indignities offered to his person and office. The glasses were all broken to pieces; and in this situation we were during our passage through the Park. The King took one of the stones out of the cuff of his coat, where it had lodged, and gave it to me, saying, "I make you a present of this, as a mark of the civilities we have met with on our journey to-day."

As a party in this outrage, one KYDD WAKE, a journeyman printer, was taken into custody, convicted, and sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to five years' solitary confinement in Gloucester gaol. He survived this horrible sentence; but, in about a year afterwards,

met



met his death by a crush between a cart and a wall. His widow, who is still living, declares at this day that her husband was innocent, that he was even obnoxious among his comrades for his loyalty, and that abundance of evidence was at hand to prove this, but not called by the counsel employed, owing to the positive manner in which one Stockdale and others swore on the other side.

#### HIS MEMORY.

Some years since, Mr. Slack, an eminent sugar-baker in London, purchased an estate near Maidenhead. Hearing that the King was out with his harriers, Mr. Slack hastened to order that his gates might be thrown open, for his Majesty and suite to have free access over the grounds. Placing himself at one of the principal openings, the King soon passed through; and, drawing up his horse, addressed himself, with his wonted familiarity on such occasions, to the proprietor of the field: "Slack," said his Majesty, "I am glad to see you; and thank you for your attention. You are making great improvements here, which I am always pleased to see; but you will never make your estate perfect, unless you take in those fields, (pointing them out); and I am told that they must inevitably come to the hammer." Mr. S. thanked his Majesty for the kind suggestion; but there would still be one obstacle to its completion,—as a ring fence, which, perhaps, he was not aware of: "There are fields between my property and those of Mr. P., which belong to the Corporation of Reading; and bodies corporate have not the power to sell or alienate any part of their estates." "Don't tell me of that," replied the King, hastily; look into the late Act of Parliament for the Redemption of the Land Tax; there you will find a clause, enacting corporate bodies to sell or exchange for that express purpose. Get some friend belonging to the Hall who can talk a little, and the business will be easily brought about. Good morning to you; look at the Act, and you'll find I am right."

It was ever his custom to pay an early visit to his Mews, to look at and pat his favourite horses. One morning, on entering, the grooms were disputing one with the other very loudly, so that the King for a short time was unnoticed. 'I don't care what you say, Robert,' said one, 'but every one else agrees that the man at the Three Tuns makes the best purl in Windsor.' "Purl! purl!" said the King, quickly; "Robert, what's purl?" This was explained to be warm

beer with a glass of gin, &c.: his Majesty listened attentively; and then turning round, said, loud enough to be heard by all, "I dare say, very good drink, but too strong for the morning; never drink in a morning." Eight or nine years after this, his Majesty happened to enter the stables much earlier than usual, and found only a young lad, who had recently been engaged, to whom he was unknown. "Boy," said he, "where are the grooms, where are the grooms?" "I don't know, Sir; but they will soon be back, because they expect the King." "Ah, ah," said he, "then run, boy, and say the King expects them: run to the Three Tuns, they are sure to be there, for the landlord makes the best purl in Windsor."

Thus minute and tenacious was the King's memory. He knew every body again whom he had once seen, and more or less about them; and his memory, unfortunately, went to offences and offenders as well as pleasantries. He never forgot, even if he forgave.

#### THE TREATY OF AMIENS.

The preliminaries of the peace of Amiens were concluded without his knowledge or concurrence. On reading the letter communicating this important intelligence, he said to those about him, "I have received surprising news; but it is no secret. Preliminaries of peace are signed with France. I knew nothing of it whatever; but, since it is made, I sincerely wish it may prove a lasting peace."

On this subject there is an account directly in contradiction, which states, that, on the messenger entering the room at Salisbury, where he then was, on his road from Weymouth to London, and mentioning the subject of his dispatches, the King exclaimed, "So much the worse: it shan't last long." It did not last: but we trust the royal humour was not the sole cause of the subsequent rupture.

#### HIS WIT AND HUMOUR.

At the conclusion of a review of the 2d regiment of the Life Guards, in June 1798, two privates went through the sword-exercise before the King; after which Lord Cathcart enquired if his Majesty would be pleased to see two of the youngest officers display their science in the use of the sword? He assented, and was much gratified with their execution. His Majesty then turned to the general, and inquired who were the oldest officers present: and on being answered that Lord Cathcart and Major Barton were, he desired to see them

them perform, laughing heartily, and telling his lordship that he had brought the exhibition on himself. They accordingly turned out, to the great amusement of those present.

When the King was walking out early one morning at Windsor, he thus addressed a boy at the stable-door: "Well, boy, what do you do: what do they pay you?" "I help in the stable; but I have nothing but victuals and clothes." "Be content," said the monarch; "I have no more."

Having purchased a horse, the dealer put into his hands a large sheet of paper completely written over. "What's this?" said the King. "The pedigree of the horse which your Majesty has just bought;" was the answer. "Take it back, take it back," said the King, laughing; "it will do just as well for the next horse you sell."

In one of the King's excursions during the hay-harvest, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. He asked her where the rest of her companions were. The woman answered, they were gone to see the King. "And why did not you go with them?" rejoined the King. "The fools," replied the woman, "who are gone to town will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do. I have five children to work for." "Well, then," said his Majesty, putting some money into her hands, "you may tell your companions who are gone to see the King, that the King came to see you!"

The King, in his walks at Cheltenham, July, 1788, accompanied by the Queen and the Princesses, was constantly attended by crowds of people. His Majesty pleasantly observed to the Queen, "We must walk about for two or three days to please these good people, and then we may walk about to please ourselves."

His Majesty was accustomed, after hearing a sermon, to walk and discourse with the preacher. On such an occasion, speaking to a fashionable preacher, he asked him whether he had read Bishops Andrews, Sanderson, Sherlock, &c. The pigmy divine replied, "No, please your Majesty, my reading is all modern. The writers of whom your Majesty speaks are now obsolete, though I doubt not they might have been very well for those days." The King, turning upon his heel, rejoined, with pointed emphasis, "There were giants on the earth in those days." Genesis vi. 4.

"It would be well," said his Majesty, in a clerical conversation, "if the clergy would put Christianity into their sermons, and keep morality for their lives."

#### HIS PERSON.

George the Third was of a good height, about five feet 10½ inches, and of a robust person. In his youth, he was accounted handsome, being of a fair and blooming complexion; but his face and his eyes were too prominent. His hair was light-flaxen, his eyes were grey, his eye-brows white, his lips thick, his teeth white and regular, and mouth large and wide. Latterly, his face was red, and often of a deep copper-colour. His countenance, when grave, had an air of deep melancholy; but, when cheerful, it indicated a degree of frivolity approaching to weakness.

#### HIS LAST ILLNESS.

Few of the details are known to the world; but it is understood he often conversed with himself with great vivacity, and referred chiefly to events and persons in whom he felt interested in the early part of his life. Thus he was constantly discoursing with John Duke of Marlborough, commenting on his battles and campaigns, and treating of all the incidents of that time as passing. He also affected to hold conversations with Handel, discussed with him the merits of his several pieces; and, in confirmation of his opinions, played them on the piano with great effect and accuracy. He suffered his beard to grow; but, in all his actions and conversations, never forgot the tone, style, and language of a King.

#### HIS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

As a man, he was a Tory in principle; and, as a prince, an Ultra-tory in practice. He therefore gave countenance only to friends of the royal prerogatives, and systematically kept at a distance all persons who asserted the pre-eminence of the rights of the people. Hence he opposed himself to all those popular doctrines which result from the progress of free enquiry and the spread of knowledge, and placed himself at the head of that confederation of courts, which shed such torrents of blood in opposing the philosophical principles of the French revolution.

His own ministers were always Tories; and if the Whigs, by votes of Parliament, ever obtained a footing in his cabinet, they soon found themselves undermined; while the first favourable opportunity was seized to eject them. Nevertheless, the forms of the constitution,



tion, during his reign, were for the most part plausibly respected, and a system was organized for managing, instead of opposing, the checks which the constitution had provided against the overbearing ascendancy of the power of the crown. This system was neither openly avowed nor publicly practised; but, as all the avenues of civil preferment and social distinction were constantly shut against those who affected political independence, so, in the course of this long reign, all who have not yielded, have been obliged to bear their cross, till martyrdom became romantic, because unavailing. Hence the policy of many late Parliaments; hence the long and frightful wars, to indulge the prejudices of the court and Tory faction; and hence all the alloys of our domestic peace and prosperity.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

It would be difficult, (says a cotemporary writer,) to conceive a monarch on the throne of this country, whose sentiments, mind, and conduct, could be more adjusted to the general perceptions of the people over whom he ruled, than those of his late Majesty. To be abstemious, true, just, plain, methodical, punctual, a good husband, father, and master, is precisely the national idea of a good moral character; just as to be free, unostentatious, settled in principle, persevering (sometimes to excess), and possessed of a high degree of what is emphatically called common, as distinguished from profound sense, is the most prevalent British notion of practical mental superiority.

It cannot be denied for a moment, that, though we may fall back in certain branches of prosperity, our scientific and literary progress as a people, during the reign of George III. has been most conspicuous, and ought to be allowed to reflect credit upon the ruler. Externally, we may allude to the extraordinary progress of maritime discovery and scientific precision in all which relates to geography, in its capacious and extended sense. At home, inland navigation, manufacturing ingenuity, agricultural improvement, planting, useful roads, works, and undertakings; in short, all which can be comprised under the head of political economy, or form objects of what it is now fashionable to entitle statistical survey, has been extended in a surprising degree under George III.

The best things which he may be said to have personally influenced, were his patronage of the fine arts; the encourage-

ment of voyages of discovery; the example, in whatever taste, which he set to the revival of agriculture; and the strong and unexpected countenance which he gave to the Lancaster schools. The last in particular does him great honour, because it was a direct and voluntary departure from the usual selfish policy of kings.

The worst things in his reign, and nothing can in a public sense be worse, were the obstinacy with which he pursued his wars, and the consequent frightful increase of debt, misery, and poverty; and of the influence of the crown.

The late Bills are a proof that public liberty has not advanced in his time; and the late unpunished murders and other crimes at Manchester, and the exhibition of *Master David Wroe*, aged eleven years, in his pinafore, at the bar of a court of justice, within a few days of the monarch's death, for the alleged crime of wickedly selling a libel in his father's shop, is a feature of the close of the reign, which would not have marked its commencement.

A writer, not characterized by his liberality, concludes of him thus: "We should say, then, of George the Third, that he was a prince of little real intellect, of a good deal of animal vivacity and courage, of considerable self-will, of homely and frugal habits, and of correct moral conduct, according to the reigning opinions on that subject. He was good-naturedly inclined; but had narrow views, and too arbitrary a temper, for an English sovereign. He wanted real dignity both in his manners and amusements; the former being too hurried and flippant, and the latter too mechanical, childish, and uninformed."

## CONTRAST OF 1760 AND 1820.

	1760.	1820.
Quartern Loaf .....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	11d.
Mutton, per lb.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9d.
Wages of Labour, per day ..	1s.	2s.
Annual Taxes..... millions	9	52
Expenditure..... ditto..	6	65
Public Debt..... ditto..	120	850
Interest of ditto .... ditto..	5	33
Rent of Land, per acre ..	3 to 15	15 to 60
Quarter of Wheat .....	28s.	65s.
Population of all Colours, millions	20	65
Newspapers .....	25	300
Years of War.....		30
Years of Peace .....		30
Country Banks .....	25	700
Currency .....	millions 25	80

## INSCRIPTION ON HIS COFFIN.

## DEPOSITUM

Serenissimi Potentissimi et Excellentissimi Monarchiæ

GEORGII TERTII.

Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris,  
Regis Hanoveræ, ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi Ducis,  
Obiit xxix die Januarii, Anno Domini MDCCCXX.  
Ætatis suæ LXXXII. Regniq[ue] sui LX.

## COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

**I**N the accounts which English travellers have given of America, and its citizens, there may probably be much which, from ignorance or inattention, is foreign to the truth. This, even if it were carried to a much greater extent, should not excite the anger of the Americans; for all such accounts are received by sensible people with many grains of allowance. The consciousness of their aberration from truth, if it be so, should make such shafts fall harmless. It is no new thing in this world, to bear undeserved reproach; and the Americans should remember the saying of Socrates, who, when one of his friends was lamenting that an innocent man should perish, exclaimed, "Had you rather then that I died guilty." There would not, perhaps, be much magnanimity in passing over such misrepresentations in calm silence, or, at most, the answer of a wise man would be couched in dispassionate language. It is not, however, by words, that such charges should be refuted, but by deeds; and the first example which the Americans should give of the falsity of the accusations of those whom they deem their enemies, should be to show them, that they can at least forbear. This, however, and the assertion is not made to exasperate, is not an American virtue. They have done so much, and their conduct stands so high in their own opinion, that, to deny their merit, maddens them.

To persons of the above opinions, the appearance of a work, by Mr. WALSH, in which all these antipathies and animosities are set in the strongest light,—in which all the ribaldry and coarse jokes of the English writers on the subject of America, are carefully collected:

"all their faults observed,  
Set in a note-book, learned, and conned by  
rote,

To cast into their teeth."

And all this, only to reply with discourteous acrimony to light and unmeaning remarks:—the appearance of a work like this, will to such persons be a source of serious lamentation. By this means, the foolish, and perhaps unjust, aspersions which, in their separate shape, must have been innocuous, even if discovered, are dragged forward in one formidable array to the eyes and execration of all American patriots. Every illiberal remark, every sneer of contempt, which

the author could collect from the Journals of Great Britain, are laudably drawn into one focus, in order that the concentrated rays might kindle the glow of resentment in the bosom of America. What is the object of all this? Will the English, if they have really been unjust, feel gratified by this not very polite exposition of their error, or will they be convinced that America is free from faults, because the author endeavours to fix on the character of England imputations of a deeper dye? As the impartial judgment of an uninterested umpire, this work can never have any weight. It is not written in the temper to gain credence; and he must be a man of weak discernment indeed, who would give his faith to a production like the present. It would be against the spirit for which we are contending, to attribute any bad motives to the author; on the contrary, this volume was doubtless intended as a laudable effort of patriotic zeal,—an attempt to free his country from the stigma which had been cast upon it by Englishmen, and a convincing exposure of the falsity of their assertions and opinions on the subject of America: but, with all this, it is perhaps one of the most unpatriotic tasks which the writer could have undertaken.

But, let us come to closer quarters with our author, and hear his own words. The volume is entitled "*An Appeal from the Judgment of Great Britain, respecting the United States of America; Part first: containing an Historical Outline of their Merits and Wrongs as Colonies; and Strictures upon the Calumnies of British Writers.*" By ROBERT WALSH, esq. 1819." And the following motto, sufficiently expressive of the views and temper of the author, is subjoined:

Quod quisque fecit, patitur: autorena  
scelus

Repetit, suoque premittitur exemplo nocens.  
Seneca.

And that the work may not escape the eyes of those whose conduct it is written to explore, it is published in London as well as in Philadelphia.

A more explicit declaration of Mr. Walsh's intention, however, is given in the preface, in which he says,

"I fell upon the plan of making up, in the interval, a preliminary volume, which should embrace a view of the dispositions and conduct of Great Britain towards this country, from the earliest period,



riod, and a collateral *retaliation* for her continued injustice and invective."

Mr. Walsh is careful to mark the word *retaliation* in italics, lest the reader should by any accident mistake the spirit in which the book is written: he is careful enough to tell us, that he does not write for the sake of justice, but of revenge; not only to wipe off the stain from the character of America, but at the same time to blacken England.

One of the prologues to the annual play, which is represented by the Westminster scholars, seems particularly to have roused Mr. W.'s indignation; and he has been at the pains to translate it, that its merits might not be lost to his more unlettered countrymen. The thing itself is low and coarse enough, it is true; but it is mere buffoonery, a caricature, which one would think could not excite anything but a good humoured laugh, or, at most, a smile of disdain; yet it is said, by our author, that "whatever the writings of the British travellers could furnish that was injurious and insulting to the American people, is here elaborately condensed and imbued with a new and more active venom." And all this great commotion is made about the following senseless ribaldry:

"Nor is it easy to say whether the tenor of their manners is more to be admired for simplicity or elegance, \* \* \* a beau will strip himself to the waist, that he may dance unincumbered and with more agility. Do you love your glass, every hour brings it a fresh bumper. \* \* \* Bridewell and the stews, furnish them with senators, and their respectable chief-justice is a worthless scoundrel. Does a senatorial orator desirously aim to convince his antagonists? He spits plentiful in his face; and, that this species of rhetoric may be more effectual, tobacco furnishes an abundance of saliva for the purpose. The highest praise of a merchant is his skill in lying. Then their amusements! To gouge out an eye with the thumb, to skin the forehead, to bite off the nose, and to kill a man, is an admirable joke."

And this effusion is absolutely quoted, as a ground of serious dispute with this country. And our author strengthens his own opinions with some equally wise and judicious remarks from the Portfolio. Does not the art of caricaturing exist in America? or is it supposed that the above is meant as a fair and impartial picture of American manners?

But it is not with the supporters of government amongst us only that Mr. MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

Walsh quarrels. He has discovered that Tory and Whig are all equally inimical to the glory of Columbia; and that that unfortunate country fell under the lash even of the latter description of persons whenever they wished "to embarrass and discredit the ministry, or to promote some domestic ends, such as those of checking emigration, and counteracting extravagant plans of parliamentary reform."

A great part of the volume is taken up with a history and vindication of the war of the colonies with the mother-country, which it would be too long a task to examine in this place. Then follows a more entertaining portion, on the reviews of Great Britain, in which Mr. Jeffry, Mr. Gifford, and their associates, will with great pleasure see all their sharp sayings on America carefully collected and arranged. The following heads, amongst others in the table of contents, relate to this subject.—"*Edinburgh Review; its system of derision and obloquy—How distinguished from the Quarterly in this respect—Instances of its malevolence and inconsistency—Sneers and calumnies—Reprisals upon Great Britain—The Quarterly Review, its elevation,—its implacable enmity, false logic, unworthy proceeding, invectives, and misrepresentations.*"

The following are some of Mr. Walsh's observations on the review of the Life of Washington, which appeared in the Edinburgh.—"At the appearance of another American work, of the highest possible interest as to the subject, and proceeding from the first law dignitary of the American republic, not more respectable by his exalted situation than by his general talents, and private virtues, I mean the Life of Washington, by Chief-Justice Marshall, a fair opportunity was afforded the Edinburgh *illuminati* to resist "the impertinence and vulgar insolence," and the "bitter sneering" of the ministerial party with respect to American concerns, by the force of example, in a generous exposition of the merits which they might discover in the performance: a scrupulous abstinence from harsh and supererogatory reflections on the author or his country, and a commemoration of those traits in the American Revolution which distinguish it as the purest and noblest amongst the most important and celebrated in the history of the world. Nothing would have seemed more remote from probability, than that the disciples of Fox could, on the occasion of reviewing an authentic biography of Washington, labour mainly to appear smart

smart and knowing, at the expense of the nation which had produced this model of heroes, and even insult the faithful and unassuming biographer, who had been his companion in arms, had enjoyed his intimate friendship, and shared with him the labours and honours of his civil administration. Whether they pursued so unworthy a course, and how far they improved the opportunity above-mentioned, to the very reverse of the proper ends, may be ascertained from the following short extracts from the article under consideration:

‘Mr. Marshall must not promise himself a reputation commensurate with the dimensions of his work.’

‘Mr. Chief-Justice Marshall preserves a most dignified and mortifying silence respecting every particular of Washington’s private life, &c. Mr. M. may be assured, that what passes with him for dignity, will by his readers be pronounced dulness and frigidity.’

Then follow some more quotations that the king can do no harm: so, in Mr. Walsh’s opinion, an American can do no harm; or, at least, he does less harm than an Englishman, or the native of any other country. Take the following as a specimen of his reasoning:

“In admitting the deformity and evil of our negro slavery, we are far from acknowledging that any nation of Europe is entitled, upon a general comparison between our situation, as it is thus un- luckily modified and known, with all appendages and ingredients, to assign to herself the pre-eminence, in fecility, virtue, or wisdom. On the contrary, we know of none with which we would make a general exchange of institutions; “and we are assured there is none, whose mode of being, on the whole, is not much more unfavourable than ours to the attainment of the great ends of society. Who can say that the negro slavery of these States, combined even with every other spring of ill existing amongst us, occasions proportionally as much of suffering, immorality, and vile- ness, as the unequal distribution of wealth, and the distinctions of rank, the manufacturing system, the penal code, the taxes, the tythes, the poor-rates, the impressment, in England? Are there not as many of her inhabitants as the whole number of our blacks, as effectually disfranchised, as entirely uninstructed, in the last state of penury and distress, whose physical condition univer- sally is hardly better than that of the most lowly plantation-slave, and who

are heart-struck and broken-spirited, if not hardened and enraged?”

Not content with the proofs of the inferiority, barbarity, wretchedness, and meanness of England, which are contained in the body of the work, Mr. Walsh has industriously added an appendix of notes, where he descends into more minute particulars, and where every disgusting anecdote of oppression, cruelty, and immorality, which disgraces the columns of our newspapers, is set forth in due order. Thus we have a long interesting note on cruelty, shewing that the science of *gouging* is understood in England as well as in America. We have a quotation from the *Courier* of Jan. 18, 1819, shewing how D. Donovan bit off the nose of M. Donovan; and how J. J. Wakeman bit off part of the tongue of R. Cotton, in order to furnish a set-off, we suppose, to the Westminster prologue!

The critique on Barlow’s *Columbiad* draws forth the following angry expostulation:

“The Life of Washington having failed to draw the Edinburgh wits from the course to appearance so little in unison with their professions, which was pursued with the Letters of Mr. Adams, we cannot be surprised if the *Columbiad* of Barlow wrought no better effect. It seems to have been committed to the Momus of the fraternity for special division. Accordingly, the American epic is introduced with refined humour, as “the goodly firstling of the infant Muse of America;” and by way, no doubt, of manfully resisting ministerial impertinence, and generously soothing the feelings of the poet’s countrymen for the sentence which it might be necessary to pass upon his work, the reviewer immediately salutes them as follows: “These federal republicans are very much such people, we suppose, as the modern traders of Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow. They have a little Latin whipped into them in their youth, and read Shakspeare, Pope, and Milton, as well as bad English novels, in their days of courtship and leisure.”

Such harmless wrangling as this might serve very well to grace a contest between two rival authors, but, to introduce it in an appeal between two great nations, and to insist upon it as furnishing any ground of dispute, shews that the author’s zeal far outsteps his judgment. The Edinburgh Reviewers, too, have called Dr. Dwight, Timothy!

The latter part of the book is filled with



with an elaborate palliation and defence of the system of domestic slavery, as it at present exists in America, proving it to be one of the most mild, kind, and comfortable states of servitude which slaves ever enjoyed; and shewing at the same time that every Englishman's mouth is closed from mentioning the subject, because his country formerly committed most atrocious inroads on the liberty of man. This is by far the most reprehensible part of the work, and plainly shews the principle on which it is written,—a principle not unknown to our law when applied to the conduct of the sovereign, equally important and edifying; all which our author combats and refutes in the clearest manner,—plainly proving that works of much larger dimensions have been published in England.

But, even had Mr. Walsh proved all he attempts to prove, had he set the injustice of England towards America in the most convincing light, which his intemperance has effectually prevented, still

the same objections to the work would exist. No possible good can arise from it, while it revives and gives strength to animosities which, in a few years, must have been forgotten. It seems written to cause irritation, not repentance,—to defy, not to amend. With every sensible person, it will fail in producing any such sentiment. It seems, that the present volume only contains the first part of this gentleman's labours in the cause of his country. To what depth of degradation the character of England may be sunk in part the second, it is impossible to say. But of this we may be assured, that, though such angry recriminations may find favour in the eyes of the malevolent, or of those false patriots who imagine that the character of their country can be propped by arguments like these, we may be assured that, in the minds of discerning men, they will not weigh a feather in the scale of calm and correct judgment.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ODE TO FAME.

*Vitam volunt pro laude pacisci. Virgil.*

**O** GODDESS, thine all-powerful sway  
Mortals feel but to obey;  
And, bending at thine awful shrine,  
Pay thee honours half-divine.  
For thee our votive altars rise,  
To thee we bend our suppliant eyes;  
And, tho' esteemed and sweet it be,  
Yet we would give e'en life for thee.

See where yon desolated plain  
Its scanty honours rears in vain,  
Where rising hillocks sad proclaim  
Some noble heart, some glorious name:  
There many a patriot hero bled,  
There many a dauntless spirit fled.

Now, swell the song of glory high,  
Join all the chorus of the sky;  
Yes! they have well deserv'd that song,—  
Deserv'd to be remembered long.

Nelson! whose name in thunder hurl'd,  
Struck terror in a subject world;  
Content, when honour call'd, to die,  
Without a murmur or a sigh.  
Britain shall mourn thy loss, and twine  
The deathless laurel round thy shrine.

Now, when the shades of evening rise,  
And rising darkness veils the skies,  
Souls of the brave! oh may you deign  
To visit mortals once again.

But stop, my Muse, nor dare presume  
To call them from their glorious tomb;  
Tho' kingdoms totter to their fall,  
And dark oblivion shadows all,  
These, these shall flourish, as the oak  
Resists the woodman's hardest stroke:

And future ages join to raise  
The song of triumph and of praise:  
*London.*

E. C.

### LINES.

BY GEORGE COPLAND.

O snatch'd away, in beauty's bloom,  
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb,  
But on thy turf shall roses rear  
Their leaves, the earliest of the year,  
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom.

*Lord Byron.*

HAST thou not gaz'd, nor with enraptur'd  
eye?

On the rich crimson of an evening sky,  
Where sunken day, as on a couch of roses,  
Array'd in gorgeous, western pomp, reposes;  
Pursued thy wistful gaze, till, each bright die  
Curdling to gloom, it roll'd on vacancy;  
Presenting to the sense a rayless blank,  
Cheerless and chilly, with the night-dews  
dank.

Midst the still shades of night's enchanted hour,  
When slumber's charming wand, with mystic  
power,

Hath seal'd thy senses to "the things that be,"  
But wak'd to brighter unreality;  
When Hope, and Memory, mix without alloy,  
And Fancy, sporting in the fields of joy,  
Assiduous culls from each Elysian flower  
All that can most enrich her present store;  
Then to thy sight presents a pictur'd dream,  
Bright as a cloudless heaven in a clear stream;  
Too bright and too transporting to be true,  
Yet still it did beguile and fix thy view,  
(So well the enchantress wrought her fair  
deceit,

That every sense was blinded to the cheat,)  
Until some envious fiend of night stole by,  
And swept th' ideal fabric from thine eye,

Fast as the beams of morn dissolve the shades,  
Like fairy gold the bright illusion fades;  
While Reason wakes with grief to find it vain,  
And willingly would be beguil'd again.

Fair as those evanescent crimson dies,  
And lovely as that vision to our eyes;  
And ah! as fleeting too, young Ellinor,  
Thus did'st thou shine, thus charm, then disappear:

A few short moments on our senses beam,  
Then vanish like the colouring and the dream;  
A rose in scarce expanded beauty blighted,  
A summer morning e'en at dawn benighted.  
Such are the ideal forms of Fancy's mould,  
We stretch our arms to clasp what we behold,  
The fleeting image will no longer stay,  
But like a spectre vanishes away.

The shadowy king bears in his gloomy train  
A thousand herald ministers of pain;  
These in dread pomp precede him in his way,  
To print his signet on the destin'd prey,  
And deck it in the livery of decay:  
To blanch in health her yet unfaded bloom,  
And plant the pallid ensign of the tomb  
On Beauty's mouldering walls, till Death's  
last stroke

Tear their last stay, they fall, as falls the  
trunk-hewn oak,

That but on one supporting fibre hangs,  
Quivering like Nature in her final pangs.

But thou, in pride of youthful grace, wast torn,  
Midst the pure light of life's unclouded morn,  
E'er sickness, time, or sorrow's touch could  
trace

Their form, and mar the roses on thy face,  
Whose white and red, with intermingling dies,  
Bloom'd to the last,—life sparkled in thine  
eyes;

And, like a silvery star that sets at night,  
With beams unfaded by the morning light,  
Thy beauty's unshorn brightness shot a ray  
Of dazzling lustre as it pass'd away.

As winding steals the silent treacherous tide,  
In secret course beneath its verdant side,  
Gives the green bank Spring's richest vest to  
wear,

But saps the fabric that it paints so fair;  
Till every fibre, loosen'd from below,  
It falls, o'erwhelm'd by its insidious foe;  
Thus, nor with throbbing pang, nor dimming  
eye,

Nor sinking pulse, to mark the murderer nigh,  
Destruction came, array'd in life's best bloom,  
And deck'd his victim while he seal'd her  
doom;

Whose charms look'd loveliest in their last  
decay,

Whose glance shone brightest at its setting ray;  
Then, with no pang, from those disruptur'd  
ties,

That tear the bleeding spirit e'er she flies;  
No terrors to convulse life's quivering breath,  
And cloud the billows of th' abyss beneath;  
Her pure immortal spirit took its flight,  
Soft as the tropic sunbeam sinks to night.

#### QUICKLY FLY.

In Answer to "Fly not Yet."

I'd not have flown yon shady bower,  
Where blooms the woodbine's shelter'd flower,

Had you, when in that sweet alcove,  
Whisper'd to me one word of love.  
Did e'er the stock-dove, when her mate  
Coo'd notes of love, fly off in hate?  
How often we have been together,  
When all you said was 'bout the weather;—  
Whether, when Louis quits the stage,  
Poor Boney might escape his cage;  
Or some such stuff as this or that,  
You ever would be aiming at.  
But did you ever in your life  
Ask me to be your loving wife?  
Did you e'er talk of nuptial bliss,  
Or offer me a playsome kiss?  
If in love-verses now you dose me,  
Why not have prais'd me *viva voce*?  
Mean you to compliment my eyes,  
"Beaming like lightning from the skies?"  
When did they e'er such anger dart?  
Is't thus you try to gain my heart?

In nature, if you search her through,  
You'll find the male begins to woo;  
Ardently pressing to attain,  
He seldom fails his suit to gain.  
But, when a man delays his suit,  
The patient lady must be mute,  
And let concealment's pallid cheek,  
Prove what her virtue dare not speak.

And now, Sir Charles, I've told you why;  
When you are near, I quickly fly;  
And caution maidens, when men dally,  
Are off and on, and shilly shally,  
Quickly a brighter mate to try:  
Don't hesitate, but—Quickly Fly.

Harlow.

MARY.

#### THE LINNET.

##### A Translated Fable.

A LINNET once, by fickle taste misled,  
An impulse felt (how usual to her sex!)  
To seek adventures, and her nest to spread,  
In lofty state, where care should ne'er  
perplex.

The young coquette, thus enter'd on the world,  
Its pleasures to enjoy, disdain'd control;  
Her fancy every bliss of life unfurl'd,

And liberty, fair liberty, possess'd her soul.  
Not far, a spreading lofty oak,

Plac'd on the summit of a hill,  
Allur'd her sight, engag'd her will,  
And, inexperience, thus she spoke:

"Remote from noise and folly's giddy scene,  
In splendid ease, I there shall live a queen."  
Then with her little prize, cull'd from the plain,  
She wing'd her devious way,

And, with much time and pain,  
Those joys secures which well her cares repay.

The flatt'ring partial voice of self-applause  
Had hitherto been listen'd to with glee:  
Bird-catchers, woodmen, and each luckless  
cause,

That rudely might enforce humility;  
Nor those destructive grains, alert and round,  
Into the tube from measure pour'd and  
press'd,

Those fatal shafts of Death's unerring wound—  
Not one of these disturb'd her tranquil  
breast.

Joyful and heedless of affronts or fear,  
Her voice was heard among th' entangled  
leaves,

Trilling



Trilling soft whispers to the passing breeze,  
Which told how she rejoic'd;  
Or by the zephyrs pois'd,  
Her pinions feathering with careless ease,  
The yielding branch in gentle motion heaves,  
And playful rocks her in the ambient air.  
And oft with fatal speed,  
Without remorse or heed,  
She darts on hapless flies,  
And cuts the tender thread of all their joys.  
Nature for her in gayest smiles is drest,  
Charming and charmed, to her mate she gives  
A new and tender heart,—is oft caress'd,  
And the warm nest each day an egg receives.  
The task perform'd,—the raging tempest swells,  
The wind and lightning spread their horrors  
wide;  
With grief the Muse the mournful sequel tells,  
The nest and callow brood are all destroy'd.  
O! exquisite distress!  
The tenderest seat of love's a mother's heart,  
And, yielding to the agonizing smart,  
She sorrow'd comfortless.  
"That fatal tree,—ah! why did I explore!  
Eagles and vultures well its height may suit,  
If storms relentless sometimes on them pour,  
They, self-accus'd, their justice can't  
dispute.  
For me, alas! by sad experience taught,  
To know the bliss to which I may attain,  
No more by vain delusions to be caught,  
I'll seek enjoyment near the humble plain.  
A distant bramble caught her view,  
Once more she smil'd, and thither flew.  
There without compass, rule, or line,  
She built at little cost;

Where shade and solitude combine,  
And safety seem to boast:  
For moss, for fern, for down, she rov'd,  
Then with her bill, as instinct mov'd,  
Adjusted and secur'd each scrap,  
Then nestled,—fearless of mishap.  
What now befel?  
Lo! swarms of vermin, dust and heat,  
Her tender griefs once more repeat,  
And each delight repel.  
"Alas! (says she,) I sought that calm repose  
In this lone brake, which nothing should  
annoy;  
Yet, sad reverse! I only meet with woes:"  
And each new thought produc'd a deep-  
drawn sigh.  
At length a bush of middle stature's seen,  
Whose spreading foliage promis'd safe retreat,  
There to enjoy the verdant, placid scene,  
She soon remov'd, and found her bliss  
complete.  
For us, if Heaven the bounteous gift intend,  
If happiness is plac'd within our reach,  
Let us this artless fable now attend,  
Its hidden sense some valu'd truths may  
teach.  
'Tis not in courts that she delights to dwell,  
Nor yet in Poverty's secluded cell;  
Of mortals, happiest is he  
Who, rais'd above necessity,  
Servile dependance nobly scorns;  
Whom moderation always guides,  
With whom philanthropy resides,  
And whose firm breast each virtue well adorns.  
L.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Messrs. ISRAEL GUNDRY, EDWARD NEAVE, and JOSIAH NEAVE, of *Gillingham, Dorset*; for a new application of Gas.

**T**HIS discovery consists of an application of factitious gases to the working of a piston in a barrel or cylinder, by which a mechanical first mover or power is produced, capable of driving wheels or other machinery. The apparatus adapted to this principle is termed a gas-engine, and calculated to operate on the most ponderous as well as on the most delicate machinery. Carburated hydrogen, the gas obtained in the distillation of coal, is peculiarly applicable to the objects of this invention, from the large quantity manufactured, and from its being, after such application, equally eligible for its original purpose of illumination. Extensive national benefits will probably result from this new employment of an agent so economical; and which, without interfering with the purposes for which gases are otherwise produced, superadds a collateral advantage that may eventually be found of

superior importance to the one originally contemplated.

To Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of *Saffron Walden*, for Apparatus to be attached to all sorts of Doors and Door-jambs and Hanging Stiles, for the purpose of preventing, when shut, the admission of external Air into Rooms, Apartments, or other Places.—March 23, 1819.

This invention is applicable to every kind of door, for the purpose of stopping out cold currents of air from parlours, drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, passages, bed-rooms, &c. &c. and for stopping out sound, smoke, steam, dust, foul air, and floating vapours, from without; so contrived as to admit, when required, any quantity of air in an instant by a simple movement with the thumb and finger: rooms having this invention will be more equally heated throughout, with a saving of nearly half the fuel.

Many attempts (says the patentee,) have at various times been tried for excluding

cluding the cold air from our dwelling rooms, but hitherto none have been effectual; sand-bags nailed upon the door, dragging upon the floor, with unsightly listing and leathers all round the edges and top of the door, when done, have a filthy mean appearance, spoils the door, and never answers the purpose intended; the consequence is, that the owner is under the necessity of being at a considerable expense for what are called green-baize doors. These, however well made, disgrace every room wherever they appear, and will no more prevent the entrance of cold air than any other door. A strong current of cold air rushing in at the crevices of the door jambs in a windy day, induces the owner to enlarge his fire with more fuel; he then soon finds that, when he sits by such a fire, he feels an unpleasant and a very disagreeable cold chilling sensation at his back, while, at the same time, his face and body are scorched with heat; with this sense of feeling, he frequently removes his chair, in hopes of evading it; but, finding no relief, he orders a screen of some kind to be placed at his back, to protect him from the piercing current.

The new patent invention effectually guards against all weathers, whether dry or humid; and should either the door or door-jamb shrink or swell, it will have no effect upon it whatever. Such is the nature of this patent invention, that it will admit any quantity of air into the room when wanted, and the same may be instantly stopped at pleasure, by raising or depressing with the thumb and finger a small plate of iron or brass fixed to the rabbet. With this invention applied to door-ways, nearly half the fuel may be saved, the room much more equally warmed throughout, and the most tender persons may safely sit near the door without fear of catching cold or rheumatism; there will be no further occasion for screens or baize-doors. It will stop out sound, smoke, and dust, foul air and floating vapours, from without; and the whole, when fixed, will be found to be extremely simple, and elegantly neat.

*To Mr. THOMAS MORTON, Ship-builder,  
Leith; for a Method for dragging  
Ships out of the Water on Dry Land.  
March 23, 1819.*

This method of drawing ships out of the water on dry land, consists in the application of a particular kind of carriage to the inclined plane, platform, road, or slip, up which the vessel is intended to be drawn; which carriage runs upon the

said inclined plane with trucks, wheels, or rollers, or it may slide with grease or other unctuous substance, and the carriage can descend thereupon into the water, so that the vessel may be floated over it; the vessel must be steadied on the frame with blocks and shores, to stay the vessel upon the carriage, and retain it firmly in a vertical position; and then the carriage, thus bearing the vessel, is hauled up the inclined plane out of the water by capstans or other power.

The inclined plane is formed of any suitable substance, and laid with a gradual descent from the stocks down into a sufficient depth of water; the slope is nearly the same as the slips commonly used for building and launching ships; and Mr. M. finds it of advantage, that a way shall be laid in it of wood, iron, or other fit substance, beneath each beam of which the carriage consists. The said carriage is constructed in the following manner: One or more large beams of timber, iron, or other fit substance, is provided to lay along the keel-way in the middle of the inclined plane; this may be called the main or keel-beam: it must be nearly as long as the keel of the largest vessel intended to be drawn up, for the keel of the vessel is intended to lay upon this beam, and blocks may therefore be fixed upon the upper surface of the beam to bear the keel, though this is not indispensably necessary; to the underside of the keel-beam frames or bushes, of iron or other substance, are fixed, to receive trucks, wheels, or rollers, which are disposed at such distances as under, that the beam will be sufficiently borne up thereby from springing or bending, or otherwise the under-side of the keel-beam may slide on the inclined plane with any unctuous substance, the said trucks, wheels, or rollers run; or the said keel-beam may slide upon iron or other suitable substance, laid down the keel-way above-mentioned. There are likewise two or more other such beams to run with trucks, &c. or to slide with any unctuous substance on the inclined plane, or on the above-mentioned ways; these beams lay parallel to the keel-beam, and on each side of the same, where two or more are used, and at a suitable distance asunder. All these long parallel beams are united together by cross-pieces fixed athwart them, and attached to them in any convenient way. This frame or carriage is drawn up the inclined plane by means of ropes or chains fastened to one or more of the beams, and hauled by any



any suitable power. I prefer a chain fastened to the fore-end, to the main, or keel-beam; the purchase, a wheel and pinion. If a pall or palls are attached to the carriage, the end of which can drop into the tooth of a rack laid on the inclined plane, it will prevent the carriage from running back, if the chain or rope should break. To fix and steady the vessel upon the carriage, blocks may be applied beneath her bottom in any way that may be most convenient. In Mr. M.'s, carriage-blocks are fitted upon the cross-pieces thereof, with grooves, rebates, or are otherwise guided, in which they slide to or from the keel of the vessel; these blocks are made up to different heights and forms, corresponding to that part of the bottom of the vessel beneath which each one is intended to apply; to each such sliding block, a rope is fixed, which, being carried across the middle beam below the vessel's keel, is reeved through a block, sheave, or eye-bolt, attached to the opposite side-

beam, and the end of this rope is taken on-board the vessel when floated over the carriage, in order that, by hauling it in, the block may be drawn in and jambed fast beneath the bottom of the vessel; and, to prevent these sliding blocks from springing back, a pall or palls are attached to the outer end of the blocks, which fall into the teeth of the rack laid upon each of the cross-pieces. And further, to steady the vessel, if it should be necessary, several shores may be fastened by joints or hinges to the side-beams of the carriage, or to the ends of the cross-pieces, which may project over the side-beams, the joints or hinges are at the lower-end of the props, so that their upper ends may be turned outwards clear of the vessel while floating in, and afterwards turned in and applied to the sides of the vessel above the water, and may be spiked thereto, or cleats may be nailed to her sides close above the top-end of such shores.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

PRESENT STATE *of the* RUINS *of* BABYLON. *By* CAPTAIN EDWARD FREDERICK.

**T**HE interesting descriptions given in our last Number, whilst they inform us of what Capt. F. saw, will doubtless have great future importance in guiding travellers to the site of these famous ruins of the East; and he shews the way to them accurately. He observes, "that the ruins of the mounds lie on the left, a short distance off the direct road from Hillah; and a traveller merely sees Belus's tower as he rides along, and must turn out of his way if he wishes to examine it, which will occupy a longer time than travellers generally have leisure for, as appears from their own acknowledgments, not to notice their dread of being surprised by the wandering Arabs.

"As to the other travellers who have visited this celebrated spot, it would be carrying complaisance too far to place implicit confidence on their relations, as they appear merely to have passed over the ground, and sometimes not even to know that they were amidst the ruins, until their guides told them it was Babel they were riding over. They of course had no time to examine the heaps of rubbish. Other travellers visited only one bank of the Euphrates, not caring to risk meeting with the Arabs while gratifying their curiosity on the other. From

Belus's tower (which is four miles from Hillah in a direct line) there are no more mounds on the bank of the river for the distance of twelve miles above the tower, when you are shown a small heap of white and red furnace-baked bricks, called by the Arabs the hummum or bath. I strongly suspect this to be the remains of a modern building, from the size, colour, and general appearance of the bricks, which, in my opinion, bear not the slightest resemblance to those I had previously seen. This spot, I should imagine, had not been visited by any traveller, as it lies at a great distance from the main road from Hillah to Bagdad; indeed, no one mentions ever having seen it.

"These are all the mounds, or ruins, as they are called, of Babylon, that are generally shown to travellers under the general denomination of Babel. I however discovered, after much inquiry, that there were some heaps on the right bank, at the distance of some miles from Hillah, between the village of Karakoollee and the river. I accordingly rode to them, and perceived that, for the space of about half a mile square, the country was covered with fragments of different kinds of bricks, but none of them led me to conclude that they were of the same size and composition as those found either at Belus's tower, or the mound mentioned to be situated between it and Hillah; I therefore returned, somewhat disappointed.

"Having

"Having now gratified my curiosity in examining every mound or spot described either by Rennell, or pointed out by the natives as belonging to Babel, I next began to search for the remains of the ditch and city-wall that had encompassed Babylon, which was the principal object of my journey, and still remained to be accomplished. Neither of these have been seen by any modern travellers, nor do they give any intimation that they had even looked for them. All my inquiries amongst the Arabs on this subject completely failed in producing the smallest effect. Desirous, however, of verifying the conjectures of Major Rennell, I commenced my search, first by riding five miles down the stream, and next by following the windings of the river sixteen miles to the northward from Hillah, on the eastern side of the river. The western I ranged exactly in the same manner, and discovered not the least appearance or trace of any deep excavation running in a line, or the remains of any rubbish or mounds that could possibly lead to a conclusion that either a ditch or wall had existed within the range of twenty-one miles. On the western bank, in returning home, I left the winding of the river, and proceeded in a straight line from the village of Karakoollee, fifteen miles to the northward and westward of Hillah, to the latter place. The next day I rode in a perpendicular direction from the river at Belus's tower, six miles east and as many west; so that, within a space of twenty-one miles in length, along the banks of the Euphrates, and twelve miles across it in breadth, I was unable to perceive any thing that could admit of my imagining that either a wall or ditch had existed within this extensive area. This leads, however, only to this conclusion;—that, if any remains do exist, they must have been of greater circumference than is allowed by modern geographers. I may possibly have been deceived, but I spared no pains to prevent it; I never was employed in riding and walking less than eight hours a-day for six successive days, and upwards of twelve on the seventh.

"That part of the Euphrates which lies between Karakoollee and Hillah, a distance of upwards of sixteen miles, winds extremely, and particularly where it passes Belus's tower a quarter of a mile distant. Arguing from the well established fact, that streams, on so soft a bottom and level a surface, in the course of years change their beds, we may, without violating probability, presume

that the Euphrates had anciently flowed between Belus's tower and the other large mound lying about three quarters of a mile to the west of it, mentioned in this account as the one with the walls of a large house still standing in it, and the decayed tree; for, where the remains of the palace could have been situated, if not at this mound, I am at a loss to conjecture. But if we admit that the river may have changed its course from what it held in those ancient times, and that it now flows to the westward of both the palace and the tower, instead of passing between them, as it is said to have done, the positions of the palace and tower are then exactly marked by these two mounds; for, with the exception of Niebuhr's watch-tower, mentioned in my first day's excursion, there is not a single mound on the western bank to be found, nor do the natives ever procure any bricks from that side, though the principal part of the town of Hillah is situated on it. If this conjecture be admissible, then the ancients and moderns agree in their accounts of this far-famed city with regard to the site of its two principal edifices; but if it be rejected as improbable, we still remain as much in the dark as ever, when we come to look for the remains of the palace. I shall however lay no stress upon what I have here advanced, but only offer it as a conjecture that struck me as probable, from the modern appearances of the river, ruins, and country in their vicinity, at the time I was examining them."

The author having taken his survey in every thing worthy of notice, concludes with equally important observations on the probable dimensions of the Babylonian tower, and the several kinds of bricks found; and lastly, notices the navigation of the country.

"Della Valle and Beauchamp make the square of the tower of Belus from six hundred and forty to six hundred and sixty feet. I paced the circumference, and found the four faces amount to nine hundred paces, or 2,250 feet: the slope, as you descend the face, is gradual, and generally easy. We might not have measured it exactly at the same place; but the difference which appears between us is immaterial, as a lapse of two centuries may in all probability have occasioned considerable alterations. The altitude of the south-west angle, which is the loftiest part of the whole, is computed at two hundred feet. I had no means of ascertaining the truth of this, but should imagine it is fully that height.

Della



Della Valle mentions two kinds of bricks, furnace-baked and sun-dried; and Beauchamp met only with the former. I saw both these, and another sort of deep-red, apparently high-baked, the colour of an English brick. This latter is in the greatest abundance at Niebuhr's watch-tower, and generally has an inscription on it, but in a small character. I could not procure any of this kind whole; they were always in small pieces. The tower of Belus, the mound opposite to it, and the watch-tower, had these two kinds used in their construction; but the large clay sun-dried brick was to be found only at Belus's tower, the whole interior body of which was composed of it; and the employment of reeds and bitumen as a cement, appears to have been but seldom introduced in other parts of the ruins, except at the one denominated the tower of Belus, where it was universally seen as the cement for the sun-dried brick, and at every course; whereas, at Aggorkeef, near Bagdad, which is certainly a Babylonish building, it is found at every sixth, seventh, and eighth course, though the same sort of brick is used in the building. The reeds and bitumen were evidently but seldom used with the furnace-baked, which I observed most generally cemented with a thin layer of lime and sand. The dimensions of the bricks were,—clay sun-dried, four inches seventenths thick, seventeen inches and a half broad; furnace-baked, three inches thick, twelve inches broad, and generally weighed thirty-one pounds.

"The Euphrates, as far as Korna, which is one hundred and twenty miles from the head of the Persian Gulf, is navigable for vessels of three hundred-tons, and from thence to Hillah, boats not exceeding eighty can come up during six months in the year. Their construction is singular: they have one very large mast with a latteen sail; the body almost a baltimore, no keel, and a rudder of the most awkward shape: the hull is extremely ill constructed, the ribs and planks being roughly nailed together, and the outside covered with bitumen. When they are going to Korna or Bussora from Hillah, they sail if the wind be fair, or float down the stream if it be foul. In returning or ascending the stream, they have one end of a long rope tied to the head of the mast, four or six men take hold of the other end, and by this means pull her against the current.

"It is curious to observe, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, how some local customs and usages continue in practice.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

The circular boats made of reeds, and in form of a shield, which attracted the notice of Herodotus so much, and which, in his time, were used on the river between Babylon and Armenia, differ hardly at all from those in use at the present day; which perfectly agree with the description given by that venerable historian. Another curious method of navigation exists in these times, which is noticed as early as the time of Xenophon. Merchants in Armenia, when embarking on the Tigris, collect a great number of goat-skins, which, having inflated, they fasten together, forming a kind of square raft; these are from fifty to a hundred in number; over them are placed mats, then the merchandize, and upon the top of all, the owners and passengers. It is then set adrift, and, floating down the stream, it occasionally strikes against islands and shallow parts of the river, the bottom of which being of a soft nature, seldom destroys the skins.

"The flowing of the tide at Korna is a singular sight: it prevails against the stream of the Euphrates, but finds the current of the Tigris too powerful; and, as you stand at the confluence of the two rivers, you see the flood-tide flowing up the Euphrates on the one hand, and forced back by the strength of the Tigris on the other, forming, by this contrary direction of two currents, a violent eddy between them. The tides of the Persian Gulf are sensibly felt in the Euphrates twenty miles above Korna, or one hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the river. The depth of the river at Hillah, from what I could collect from the natives, exceeds forty feet when nearly full: at the time I saw it, the surface of the stream was within three feet of the edge of the bank, and must, I should conceive, have been fully of that depth. It had arrived very nearly at its greatest height, this being the period of its annual swell. It is broader, but not so rapid, as the Dijla or Tigris: that part of it between Karakoollee and the mounds was very narrow: after which, as it approaches Hillah, it widens considerably, and close to the mound it forms a sudden bend, flowing almost between the tower of Belus and the large mound opposite to it; which appearance and formation induced me to hazard a conjecture that it might formerly have passed between them, instead of running to the westward of them both, as it now does. The inundations of the river do not tend to fertilize the land; the cultivation is carried on entirely by irrigation, the water being

being thrown up into a trough by means of a very simple machine constructed on the edge of the bank, and easily worked by one man; thence it is conducted through narrow channels to any part of the fields. The perpendicular mud pillars upon which the cross-bar rests are about two feet in diameter, and the basket that takes up the water is of an oval form, three feet long by sixteen or eighteen inches broad, made of reeds, and covered with bitumen.

"On account of the decayed state of the water-courses, cultivation is confined to the banks of the river, and the few canals that admit the water at the annual increase of the river:—thus that country, which has been considered the richest in the world, has more the appearance of a desert, than of lands that had formerly yielded fourhundred-fold to the industry of the husbandman.

"It is worthy of remark, that after leaving Korna, which is situated forty miles above Bussora, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, no date-trees are to be seen on the banks of the latter river; and that the sides of the former are lined with them up to Babylon, and even a very considerable distance above it. The date-fruit to the present day constitute so essential a part of the food of the inhabitants, that it may, without any impropriety of either language or ideas, be esteemed the bread of the people; and from it also a fermented liquor is made, into which aniseed is put, to give it a flavour. It is well known that the ancients were not very delicate with regard to the flavour of their wines, and that any fermented

liquor passed under that denomination. The Babylonians, however, might have possessed the art of extracting the sap, and making a liquor of it, or a wine, as Herodotus would have called it, by fermentation,—an art which the Arabs of the present day are unacquainted with.

"Hillah, which is in lat.  $32^{\circ} 28' N.$ , observed by Niebuhr, and said to be built on the site of ancient Babylon, is a good-sized town, containing from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, with the Euphrates flowing through the midst of it. The two divisions of the place communicate by means of a bridge of boats of a very rude construction, and connected with each other by a couple of large iron chains, and platforms of date-trees, mats, and mud. A great number of date-trees are interspersed amongst the buildings, which, at a distance, give it the appearance of a large town situated in the midst of a grove.

"The road to it from Bagdad is good, and the surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, perfectly flat, intersected with canals, which had been cut formerly across the Jezzerah from the Tigris to the Euphrates, but at present they can only be traced by their decayed banks.

"The climate of this country has been considered particularly clear, fine, and healthy, though extremely hot, from April to October; and the water of the Euphrates is held in almost as high estimation at the present day by the Arabs, as that of the Choaspes (the modern Karoon) was regarded by the imperial lords of Ecbatana in ancient times."

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

IT affords us great pleasure to be able to state, that advices have been received of the arrival of Capt. PARRY'S expedition of Discovery at the mouth of Copper-Mine River, in the North American Ocean. A letter has been published in that most respectable paper, the *Dublin Evening Post*, from a Mr. M'TARISH, of Montreal, giving an account of the arrival of an overland messenger, and mentioning the name of Hoffer, as the officer who employed him, an evident corruption of the name of Lieut. HOFFNER, who is with the ships. Doubts have been raised, because other letters from Montreal do not mention this; but the omission only proves the

ignorance or want of public feeling of the silent writers. In such matters, one positive assertion is worth a hundred negatives. Besides, it is manifest, that if the ships had not found a passage out of Baffin's Bay, by the channel so fully described in *Fisher's account of the first Voyage*, there was nothing to prevent their return to Europe in October. We entertain, therefore, no doubt of the successful progress of the enterprising navigators, and that our next account of them will be overland from Kamschatka, or in the publication of another narrative of Mr. FISHER, the surgeon of Capt. Parry's ship, in the *Journal of New Voyages*. The mouth of Copper-Mine River



River is in latitude  $69^{\circ}$  and longitude  $110^{\circ}$ ; that is,  $30^{\circ}$  north of Iceland, and  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south of the north cape of Norway. Hearne, Mackenzie, and others, describe tribes of Indians as living in the vicinity; and, as the ships are fully provided, we conceive no doubt can be entertained that they are safe, and that they will live to enjoy the glory of the enterprise, and the bounty offered by Parliament.

It is well known, that it was judiciously arranged that an expedition should proceed by land from Hudson's Bay, to meet the nautical expedition, and co-operate with them. The following letter from the land expedition, has appeared in one of the journals:

*Aug. 27, 1819; at sea.*

After passing the southern part of Greenland, named Cape Farewell, we met with much ice; but, as it did not lie thick, little difficulty was experienced in forcing a way through it; nor did it prove so great an impediment as the contrary winds, which still continued to thwart us. Near the Greenland coast, the streams or fields of ice consisted of a collection of loose and comparatively flat pieces, more or less densely compacted together, according to the state of the weather; but, on approaching the shores of Labrador, we fell in with many icebergs, or large floating fields of ice.

In these straits the Hudson's-bay vessels are generally visited by a tribe of Esquimaux, who frequent the shores during summer, and come off to the ships for the purpose of bartering their whole wealth, which consists in whale and seal blubber, for iron, which has become an article of the first consequence to them. Accordingly, one day when we were above twenty miles from the shore, these poor creatures ventured off in their skin canoes, pulling with the utmost anxiety to reach the vessels. It sometimes happens, when the ships have a fair wind, that they run past the Esquimaux haunts without stopping: in the present instance, however, we were detained by light contrary winds, which enabled them to overtake us; and, when they did so, they expressed so much joy and exultation, that it was easy to conceive how great their disappointment must have been when they missed us. In a short time we were surrounded by thirty or forty canoes, each carrying one man, with his small cargo of merchandize, which, to their great satisfaction, they speedily exchanged for pieces of iron hoops, knives, saws, hatchets and harpoons, and tin-pots. The wind continuing contrary during the remainder of the day, we stood in towards the land, and gave the women of the tribe an opportunity to come off, which they did, in five large canoes framed like the large one

of skins, but open, and each capable of carrying from twenty to thirty people. The oars were pulled by women, but there was an old man in each boat to direct them. As they brought off a great many children, I suppose we saw the whole tribe, amounting to nearly 200 souls.

*August 31: York Factory.*—We have landed here in safety; find the country more pleasant than we expected; and have been told that the difficulties of travelling in this country have been exaggerated.

Two other Books of the Historical Memoirs of Napoleon, by HIMSELF, are in Europe; and one of them may be expected soon to appear. The other is retarded by the cupidity of the person who undertook to convey it to Europe; and who demands, as a personal *douceur* for the right of publication, no less than 4,000 pounds sterling.

Mr. FORSTER, the much-admired author of *Essays on "Decision of Character,"* &c. has in the press, and will publish in a few weeks, an *Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance*; in an octavo volume.

Mr. SHARON TURNER's third edition of the *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, in three volumes octavo, is nearly ready. It will contain an addition of several observations and dialogues of King Alfred on the subjects discussed by Boethius, a fuller analysis of the heroic poem of Beowulf, a larger view of the Witenagemot or Anglo-Saxon Parliament, and a detail of the population of the Anglo-Saxons.

The amusing tourist, Dr. SYNTAX, has extended his peregrinations to France, where there is indeed ample scope for his descriptive powers. A tour in search of the Grotesque, is a happy idea; and we doubt not, that the learned Doctor, in his poetical survey of Paris, will afford us a much more entertaining picture than has yet been furnished of that most fascinating capital, not excepting even the sallies of fancy which have emanated from the lively author of "*The Fudge Family*."

Mr. J. P. NEALE is proceeding in the third volume of his work of *Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats in the United Kingdom*. The work is published in monthly numbers, quarto and octavo, and will, when complete, form six volumes, viz. four being views in England and Wales, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland.

The same tasteful author will also publish on the 1st of April, No. IX. of the *History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster*. The

whole will be completed in twelve numbers, with sixty highly-finished engravings by J. and H. Lekeux, Woolnoth, Scott, &c. &c. from drawings by himself.

The third volume of the *Classical New Novels*, called "*The Circulating Library*," will appear on the 15th of March, and will consist of a work of great interest.

Mr. NICHOLS is preparing for publication, a Fourth Volume of his voluminous though curious *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*.

Mr. WILLIAM TURNER has in the press, in three octavo volumes, a *Journal of a Tour in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land*; with excursions to the River Jordan, and along the banks of the Red Sea to Mount Sinai.

Mr. A. TAYLOR's long-expected work on the subject of Coronations, is announced for immediate publication, under the title of *The Glory of Regality*. As the important constitutional solemnity of which it treats will soon engross much of the public attention, the work will doubtless be received with considerable interest.

A *Picturesque Tour from Geneva over Mount Simplon, to Milan*, in one volume imperial octavo, is in preparation. This work, which cannot fail to claim the particular attention of the continental traveller, will contain thirty-six coloured engravings of the most interesting scenery in that romantic tract, and especially the most striking points of view in the new road over the Simplon.

Six monthly Parts are about to appear of *Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video*, consisting of twenty-four views and faithful representations of the costumes, manners, &c. of the inhabitants of those cities and their environs; taken on the spot by E. E. VIDAL, esq. and accompanied with descriptive letter-press.

A satirical work is in the press, under the title of *Sketches from St. George's Fields*; by GIORGIONE DI CASTEL CHILUSO, with twenty vignettes from the author's designs.

Mr. ASBURY, surgeon, of Enfield, is preparing for the press, *An Essay on Croup*; which has for its object the illustration of a new and successful mode of treating that disease.

*Tour through Normandy*, to be illustrated by numerous etchings of antiquities, and other interesting subjects, by DAWSON TURNER, esq. of Yarmouth, is in the press.

A new edition of *Debrett's Peerage of the United Kingdom*, will be published in a few days.

The next Number of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, will consist of a Tour through Spain, by Mr. GRAHAM, during the Peninsular war.

Mr. JAMES WILSON has in the press, *A Journal of two successive Tours upon the Continent*, performed in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818; containing an account of the principal places in the South of France, of the great road over the Alps, and of the chief cities and most interesting parts of Italy; accompanied with occasional remarks, historical and critical.

Mr. T. L. BICKNELL, of Greenwich, will shortly publish a volume of *Original Miscellanies*, in verse and prose.

It appears, from the Eighth Report of the National Society, that there are 1467 schools on Dr. BELL's system; and, from the Fourteenth Report of the British and Foreign School Society, that there are 297 schools upon the Lancasterian plan; making a total, upon the new system, of 1764 schools.

The *Heraldic Visitation of the County Palatine of Durham*, by William Flower, esq. in 1575, containing upwards of fifty pedigrees of the principal families of the county, each embellished with a wood-cut of the arms and quarterings then entered, and a beautiful engraved title-page, from a design by Willement, is preparing for publication; edited by NICHOLAS JOHN PHILIPSON, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. JAMES KENNEY will soon publish, in octavo, *Valdi, or the Libertine's Son*, a poem, in five parts.

The colossal head of Memnon, which has been recently deposited in the ninth room of the British Museum, weighs fourteen tons, and is composed of a solid piece of granite, the head of which is of a flesh-colour, and the lower part of a dark-grey. The face has been lately touched over with the chisel; but it was, when found, in a fine state of preservation: this may be owing in a great degree to the hardness of the stone of which it is made. The features of the face, although not very beautiful, are admirably fine, when compared with those of the ugly Egyptian deities placed in the same room. The chin, which projects very little, rests upon an oblong square, which terminates in the upper part of the body. The ears are somewhat large for the head. The lips are broad, large, and flat, and do not appear sufficiently round. The neck is short, and is not in very perfect unison with the size of the body. The extremities of the hood lap over the shoulders



shoulders on each side, in the Egyptian style. The left shoulder was split off in a transverse direction; but it is now properly joined to the body. At the back of the head are several hieroglyphics, inscribed, no doubt, in honour of this deity, to whom was dedicated the building called the Memnium at Thebes, from the ruins of which this colossal fragment was brought about two years ago.

An historical work on the Persecutions in France, is in preparation, by the Rev. MARK WILKS.

Mr. B. HUTCHINSON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press, *Illustrations of Cases of Tic Dououreux* successfully treated.

Mr. B. HANBURY is preparing for the press, an Historical Research concerning the most ancient Congregational Church in England, shewing the claim of the church of Union-street, in the Borough of Southwark, to that distinction.

In the course of the month will be published, in demy octavo, the first Part of a History of England during the Reign of George the Third, from the pen of Mr. ROBERT SCOTT. The work will be embellished with numerous portraits and other engravings.

A Morning paper of Tuesday, January 11, 1820, contained the following extract of a letter, dated Berlin, December 28, 1819: "The police has seized, in all the booksellers shops in this city, the work of M. BRENNECK which was advertised some time ago in several journals, *A Proof from the Bible that Christ, after his Crucifixion, remained twenty-seven years upon Earth, and promoted in silence the good of Humanity.*"

The Rev. J. GILBERT, of Dublin, has in the press, and will shortly publish, a Series of connected Lectures on the Holy Bible revealed by God for Man.

Mr. PHILIP, of Liverpool, is about to publish a new Life of Whitefield, the materials of which have been collected from various British and American sources.

Early in the month will appear, Chevy Chase, the second edition, with other Poems.

Mr. GORHAM's History of St. Neot's, in a thick octavo volume, is expected to appear in the present month.

A new edition of Dr. BISSETT's History of the Reign of George the Third, continued to his death, is in forwardness.

The second edition of Dr. AIKIN's Annals of the Reign of George the Third, brought down to the time of his death, is expected in the course of a month.

Mr. TYSON has in the press, *Elements of the History of Civil Governments*, with an account of the present state and distinguishing features of the governments now in existence.

Captain GIFFORD, R.N. has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a new edition, with considerable additions, of his *Remonstrance of an Unitarian*, addressed to the Bishop of St. David's.

#### RUSSIA.

A collection of nearly 500 Persian, Arabic, and Turkish MSS. has been added at once to the treasures already possessed by the Asiatic Museum of the Petersburg Academy. They were collected in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, by a person versed in those languages, namely, M. ROUSSEAU, formerly the Consul-general of France at Aleppo, and since at Bagdad, and taken to France, where they were immediately purchased for Russia before any competition arose from other countries. The Asiatic Museum, which was already distinguished by its fine collection of Chinese, Japanese, Mantchou, Mongol, Kalmuck, and Tungusian writings, as well as of Oriental coins and antiquities, has, by this sudden and great addition of Mussulman MSS. gained in utility as much as it has acquired in higher rank among similar collections in foreign countries.

The periodical publications under the patronage and sanction of the Russian government are as follows: 1. The Petersburg Journal, published by the Academy of Sciences, in the Russian and German languages, is one of the oldest journals in Russia. 2. The Moscow Journal, published by the University. 3. The Casan Journal, compiled by the professors of the University; and similar journals are published at Riga, Wilna, Charkow, Astrakan, and at other chief cities. There are also, *Le Conservateur Imperial*, printed in French, under the direction of the minister for foreign affairs; the Journal of the Senate, in Russian and German; the Northern Post, or New Petersburg Journal, by the ministry for the home department: it comprises news, economy, technology, manufactures, and commerce. The Russian Invalid, or Military Journal, is entrusted to a committee, and appears daily, containing the Emperor's orders of the day, military promotions, with intelligence, as well political as literary; and *Memoirs of the Admiralty Department*, which contains whatever is interesting to the Russian navy.

#### SWEDEN.

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The Universities of Sweden are in a very flourishing state. In the first quarter of last year the number of students at Upsal amounted to 1,197, and those of Lund to 600. The whole of the establishments of the kingdom professing to communicate classical education, contained 3,485 scholars. These establishments cost the state annually about 60,000*l*.

## GERMANY.

The rich collection of M. GIESEKE is at length transferred to the Emperor's Museum at Vienna. In 1813, M. de Schreibers, Director of the Cabinet of Natural History in that city, prevailed on Professor Gieseke to collect all the remarkable objects brought away in his different voyages to Greenland, Iceland, Denmark, Scotland, and Ireland, for the sake of having them removed to Vienna. He fixed on Copenhagen as the point from which the transportation might most easily be made, through Hamburg, Leipzig, and Ratisbon. They have accordingly been expedited, and an exhibition of them since made in a hall of the Imperial Chateau. They consist of, 1. An ethnographical collection of a hundred and seventy-five articles of costume, arms, furniture, utensils, &c. both original and in models. This collection is an appendage to another of a similar description, already made from among the natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. 2. A collection of skulls, and other parts of animals of the North Seas, which, from their enormous size or particular structure, cannot be preserved entire in cabinets.—the narval, whales, dolphins, seals, &c. 3. A collection of peltry; and also of the skins of seals, arctic foxes, and birds. 4. Some parts of animals preserved in spirits of wine; a number of shells and molluscæ; more than two hundred species of dried plants, &c. 5. A considerable proportion of minerals, under the respective divisions of north and south Greenland, Iceland, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The aggregate of all these collections forms a series of 332 pieces, the mean value of which may be estimated at six or seven thousand florins.

## FRANCE.

A memorial of some interest has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of wrought-iron bridges, by M. POYETT, architect to the Minister of the Interior and to the Chamber, and a member of the Institute. "I propose," says he, "to substitute for

stone bridges, (the enormous expense of which renders the construction of an adequate number impracticable,) bridges of wrought-iron, which are as strong as stone bridges, and may be built at one-fifth of the expense. If, instead of constructing these iron bridges on stone piles, wood were substituted for the stone, the expense would be diminished one-half; and thus we might have ten wooden bridges for one of stone. The principal advantages of the bridges are: 1. Great strength; each arch bearing the weight of a million of kilogrammes, (984 tons, 7 cwt.), without the necessity of constructing abutments for the support of the last arch. 2. The piles may be raised at the distance of thirty or forty metres, (98 to 130 feet,) from each other, which must of course diminish expense, and facilitate navigation. 3. The bridge may be constructed with great expedition, because the iron is wrought in the usual way, and only a slight scaffold is requisite for raising it. 4. It may be repaired without obstructing the foot-path or carriage-way. 5. It may be raised or lowered at pleasure, leaving only the piles standing, which must prove a vast advantage on frontier rivers in time of war. 6. A portion of the bridge may be raised between two piles, sufficient for the passage of ships."

A report has lately been made to the Society of Education at Paris by M. JOMARD, from which it appears, that the number of schools already established for boys is 41, and for girls, 22. These schools are capable of affording accommodation to about 6,600 scholars. The whole number of schools in France is said to be upwards of 1,000; of which 360 are included in M. Jomard's report. Of these 45 are instituted for girls; and the whole of them might instruct 40,600 scholars, or about 115 per school. On July 1, 1818, there were under instruction 19,175 children. There is also another description of schools, established by "the Brethren of the Christian Faith." These, in the course of three years, have increased from 60 to 142; and, in the year 1818, they had 25,000 pupils.

Portable reservoirs of hot-water for sale have been contrived and brought into use at Paris. The inventor, M. VALETTE, has reduced the consumption of fuel to the least possible quantity required to produce a certain effect. He kindles a fire in a stove, surrounded by a great mass of water, and, by dexterous management, raises this mass to 90° of heat in a few minutes, and at trifling expense,



expense. This machine being placed on wheels, the proprietor loses no time; his water heating as he travels, is soon in a state of ebullition. He offers to contract on the lowest terms with all persons wanting hot water, whether for scrubbing houses, washing of linen, boiling, brewing, or personal cleanliness. As personal bathing is much practised at Paris, M. Valette carries with him what he calls a *bagnoire*, made of varnished leather, supported by slight iron bars. The patent has been extended to England, and promises great utility.

## ITALY.

The search of the Tiber has commenced at Rome, but it is said with but little success. The excavations at Pompeia are carried on very successfully; and several new edifices are said to have been discovered in the street which leads to the Temple of Isis, to that of Hercules, and to the Theatre. Some surgical instruments of good workmanship are said to have been found.

There has recently been discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan a manuscript copy of the Iliad of Homer of the fourth century, with sixty pictures, equally ancient. The characters are square capitals, according to the usage of the best ages, without distinction of words, without accents or the aspirates; that is to say, without any sign of the modern Greek orthography. The pictures are upon vellum, and represent the principal circumstances mentioned in the Iliad. M. ANGELO MAIO, professor at the Ambrosian College, has caused the manuscript to be printed in one volume, with the engravings from the pictures, and the numerous *scholia* attached to the manuscript. These new *scholia* fill more than thirty-six pages in large folio; they are all of a very ancient period, and the greater part of them are by authors anterior to the Christian era and to the school of Alexandria. The authors quoted are one hundred and forty in number, whose writings have been lost, or are entirely unknown. The manuscript, however, does not contain the Iliad entire, but only the fragments which relate to the pictures.

## VENICE.

ANDRÉ MUSTORIDI, well known as a respectable historiographer, and especially by the publication of the fragments of several Greek unpublished authors, has fixed his residence in Venice. He had been some time at Vienna to consult the rich cabinet of medals in that capital, previous to the completion of the

third volume of his great work, entitled *Illustrazioni Corcyrese*, the first volume of which was published in 1811, at Milan, and was followed by a second in 1817. The third volume is appropriated to the monies of Corcyra, at present Corfu, the birth-place of the author. He had been appointed by the public authorities of his country Historiographer of the Ionian Isles.

## UNITED STATES.

We are under obligations, (says Dr. SILLIMAN,) to Mr. Pelatiah Perit, of New York, for a collection of specimens of siliceous petrifications of wood from Antigua. Their characters are indubitable: the distinct ligneous layers corresponding with the annual growth, the medullary prolongations, the knots formed by branches, the cracks, and the bark, are all distinctly visible. Some of the pieces are ponderous portions of large trees. As to the mineralizing matter, it is evidently siliceous, and the specimens are principally the *holzstein* of Werner: crystals of quartz are apparent in the cavities; some parts are agatized, and veins of chalcedony occasionally pervade the fissures. They are not impressible by steel, and give fire with it. According to the information of Mr. Perit, they are scattered over the surface of the island of Antigua, with a profusion hardly less than that which Hornemann observed of the same mineral, during his travels over the eastern part of the great African desert.

In North America, the peach-tree, in different latitudes, flowers as follows:

Places.	Lat.	Peach-tree in bloom.
Fort Claiborne,		
Alba. Ter. ..	31° 50'	March 4
Charleston, S. C.	32 44 .....	6 12
Richmond, Vir.	37 40 .....	23 Ap. 6
Lexington, Ky.	38 6 .....	April 6 15
Baltimore, Md.	39 21 .....	9
Philadelphia, P.	39 56 .....	15
New York, N. Y.	40 42 .....	21 26
Boston, Mass. ..	42 23 .....	May 9
Albany, N. Y. ..	43 39 .....	12
Brunswick, Me.	43 53 .....	16
Montreal, Can.	45 55 .....	12

Thirty-five steam-boats are now in operation on the river Mississippi and its tributary streams, from 40 to 400 tons.

In the Choctaw country, 130 miles north-east of Natchez, a part of the public road is rendered remarkable by the periodical return of a poisonous and destructive fly which destroys horses. It always appears when the cold weather commences, in December, and as invariably disappears on the approach of warm weather, about the first of April.

In the winter of 1816, it was stated that from thirty to forty travelling horses were destroyed. Its colour is a dark-brown; it has an elongated head, with a small and sharp proboscis, and is in size between the gnat and mosquito. When it alights upon a horse, it darts through the hair much like a gnat, and never quits its hold until removed by force. When a horse stops to drink, swarms fly about the head, and crowd into the mouth, nostrils, and ears; hence it is supposed the poison is communicated inwardly. Whether this be true or not, the most fatal consequences result.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Three dreadful earthquakes took place at Copaco on the 3d, 4th, and 11th of April. The whole city is said to have been destroyed by these awful visitations. More than three thousand persons were traversing the neighbouring plains, flying from the desolation which had been produced. It appears, according to all the accounts, that the inhabitants had time to save their lives, but only their lives.

## WEST INDIES.

Sugar-cane plants to the number of several thousand, and of the species called Otaheite, have been lately transported from Cayenne to Guadaloupe, and distributed among the planters of Basse Terre and Point-a-pitre.

The plant *ratanhia*, discovered some years ago in Peru, is considered, the more it is known, as an excellent tonic and corroborant. Both the root and the extract have been used very successfully by the physicians.

## AFRICA.

M. GRABERG writes from Tangiers, June 1, 1819, that, by drinking from four to eight ounces of olive-oil, a great number of patients had been saved from death by the plague. The remedy acts generally as a sudorific; an abundant sweat breaks out all over the body, and the virus seems to issue with it, and to lose its power. It sometimes proves vomitive or purgative; but the sweating is most salutary. The consul states a remarkable circumstance that happened at Tangiers. It is affirmed, that negroes who take the plague never escape with life. But two negroes, he says, who, on the access of the disorder, took a strong dose of this oil, recovered from the effects of the contagion. To render this remedy more efficacious, some use it as frictions or bathings externally also; and some drink a decoction of alder; but the curative power is

in the sweating process brought on by the oil.

The enterprising traveller, Mr. RITCHIE, who proceeded, some time since, with an expedition from Tripoli, for the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa, writes as follows.—“As one of my friends desired me to give him, in writing, an account of what I knew touching the petrified city, situated seventeen days journey from Tripoli by caravan to the south-east, and two days journey south from Ouguela, I told him what I had heard from different persons, and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot; that is to say, That it was a spacious city, of a round form, having great and small streets therein, furnished with shops, with a large castle magnificently built. That he had seen there several sorts of trees, the most part olives and palms, all of stone, and of a blue, or rather lead, colour. That he saw also figures of men, in postures of exercising their different employments; some holding in their hands staffs, others bread; every one doing something; even women suckling their children: all of stone. That he went into the castle by three different gates, though there were many more; that there were guards at these gates, with pikes and javelins in their hands. In short, that he saw in this wonderful city many sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, asses, and sheep, and various birds, all of stone, and of the colour above-mentioned.”

DON BADIA, a Spanish general, whose daughter was married to the late Delisle de Salis, and who is better known in Europe by the name of *Aly-Bey*, is now at Tripoli, whence he purposes to set out on a new expedition into the interior of Africa, through the desert of Sahara.

M. MOLLIER, not twenty-two years of age, has penetrated into all the countries watered by the Gambia and Rio Grande. He traced the sources of those rivers, and entered the country of the southern Foulahs, proceeding as far as Teembou, the capital, situated, according to Major Rennel, on the Rio Grande, in the tenth degree of longitude and the same of latitude. Afterwards, turning north, he discovered what he conceives to be the true sources of the Senegal, more to the south than by the common reckoning. His guides refusing to go further, through nations at war with each other, he again descended the Rio Grande, and returned by the isles Bisagos to Senegal.

BRITISH



## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 60th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

*The two following Statutes are given out of Rotation, on account of their temporary Interest and Importance.*

**CAP. VIII. For the more effectual Prevention and Punishment of Blasphemous and Seditious Libels — Dec. 30.**

I. From and after the passing of this Act, in every case in which any verdict or judgment by default shall be had against any person for composing, printing, or publishing, any blasphemous libel, or any seditious libel, tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the Regent, or the government and constitution of the United Kingdom, as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt the alteration of any matter in church or state, as by law established, otherwise than by lawful means, it shall be lawful for the judge, or the court before whom or in which such verdict shall have been given, or the court in which such judgment by default shall be had, to make an order for the seizure and carrying away and detaining in safe custody, in such manner as shall be directed in such order, all copies of the libel which shall be in the possession of the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had, or in the possession of any other person named in the order for his use; evidence upon oath having been previously given to the satisfaction of such court or judge, that a copy or copies of the said libel is or are in the possession of such other person for the use of the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had as aforesaid; and in every such case it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or for any constable or other peace-officer acting under any such order, or for any person or persons acting with or in aid of any such justice of the peace, constable, or other peace-officer, to search for any copies of such libel in any house, building, or other place whatsoever belonging to the person against whom any such verdict or judgment shall have been had, or to any other person so named, in whose possession any copies of any such libel, belonging to the person against whom any such verdict or judgment shall have been had, shall be; and in case admission shall be refused or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been first demanded, to enter by force by day into any such house, building, or place whatsoever, and to carry away all copies of the libel there found,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 337.

and to detain the same in safe custody until the same shall be restored under the provisions of this Act, or disposed of according to any further order made in relation thereto.

II. Copies of libels so seized to be restored if judgment for defendant; otherwise to be disposed of as the Court shall direct.

III. Court of Justiciary in Scotland to make order for seizing copies of libels, &c.

IV. If any person shall, after the passing of this Act, be legally convicted of having, after the passing of this Act, composed, printed, or published, any blasphemous libel, or any such seditious libel as aforesaid, and shall, after being so convicted, offend a second time, and be thereof legally convicted before any commission of Oyer and Terminer or gaol delivery, or in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, such person may, on such second conviction, be adjudged, at the discretion of the Court, either to suffer such punishment as may now by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanors, or to be banished from the United Kingdom, and all other parts of his Majesty's dominions, for such term of years as the Court in which such conviction shall take place shall order.

V. In case any person so sentenced and ordered to be banished as aforesaid, shall not depart from this United Kingdom within thirty days after the pronouncing of such sentence and order as aforesaid, for the purpose of going into such banishment as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty to convey such person to such parts out of the dominions of his said Majesty, as his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, shall direct.

VI. If any offender, who shall be so ordered by any such Court as aforesaid to be banished in manner aforesaid, shall, after the end of forty days from the time such sentence and order hath been pronounced, be at large within any part of the United Kingdom, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions, without some lawful cause, before the expiration of the term for which such offender shall have been so ordered to be banished as aforesaid, every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his Majesty for any term not exceeding fourteen years;

Y

and

and such offender may be tried, either before any justices of assize, Oyer and Terminer, great sessions, or gaol delivery, for the county, city, liberty, borough, or place, where such offender shall be apprehended and taken, or where he or she was sentenced to banishment; and the clerk of assize, clerk of the peace, or other clerk or officer of the court having the custody of the records where such order of banishment shall have been made, shall, when thereunto required on his Majesty's behalf, make out and give a certificate in writing, signed by him, containing the effect and substance only (omitting the formal part) of every indictment and conviction of such offender, and of the order for his or her banishment, to the justices of assize, Oyer and Terminer, great sessions, or gaol delivery, where such offender shall be indicted, for which certificate six shillings and eight-pence, and no more, shall be paid, and which certificate shall be sufficient proof of the conviction and order for banishment of any such offender.

*Cap. IX. To subject certain Publications to the Duties of Stamps upon Newspapers, and to make other Regulations for restraining the Abuses arising from the Publication of Blasphemous and Seditious Libels — Dec. 30.*

I. Whereas pamphlets and printed papers, containing observations upon public events and occurrences, tending to excite hatred and contempt of the government and constitution of these realms as by law established, and also vilifying our Holy Religion, have lately been published in great numbers, and at very small prices; and it is expedient that the same should be restrained: may it therefore please your Majesty, &c. that from and after ten days after the passing of this Act, all pamphlets and papers containing any public news, intelligence or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, printed in any part of the United Kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers, where any of the said pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers respectively, shall not exceed two sheets, or shall be published for sale for a less sum than sixpence, exclusive of the duty by this Act imposed thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be newspapers within the true intent and meaning of an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty; and he subject to such and the same duties of stamps, with such and the same allowances and discounts, as newspapers printed in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, now are subject unto, under and by virtue of the said recited Acts of Parliament,

and shall be printed, published, and distributed under and subject to all such and the like rules, regulations, restrictions, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures, as are contained in the said recited Acts.

II. No quantity of paper, less than twenty-one inches in length and seventeen in breadth, to be deemed a sheet.

III. No cover or blank leaf to be deemed part of a pamphlet.

IV. Publications at intervals exceeding twenty-six days, to be published on the first day of every calendar month, or within two days before or after. Penalty 20*l*.

V. The price and day of publication to be printed on periodical publications, and penalty for omitting the same, 20*l*.

VI. Not to extend to the allowance made to distributors who buy to retail.

VII. Pamphlets liable to stamp duties freed from all regulations relating to pamphlets.

VIII. No person, from and after thirty days after the passing of this Act, shall print or publish for sale, any newspaper, or any pamphlet or other paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, which shall not exceed two sheets, or which shall be published for sale at a less price than sixpence, until he or she shall have entered into a recognizance before a baron of the Exchequer, in England, Scotland, or Ireland respectively, as the case may be, if such newspaper or pamphlet, or other paper aforesaid, shall be printed in London or Westminster, or in Edinburgh or Dublin, or shall have executed in the presence of, and delivered to some justice of the peace for the county, city, or place, where such newspaper, pamphlet, or other paper shall be printed, if printed elsewhere, a bond to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, together with two or three sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the baron of the Exchequer taking such recognizance, or of the justice of the peace taking such bond, every person printing or publishing any such newspaper or pamphlet or paper aforesaid, in the sum of three hundred pounds, if such newspaper, pamphlet, or paper, shall be printed in London or within twenty miles thereof, and in the sum of two hundred pounds, if such newspaper, pamphlet, or paper, shall be printed elsewhere in the United Kingdom, and his or her sureties in a like sum in the whole.

IX. If sureties pay any part of the money for which they are bound, or become bankrupt, new recognizance or bond with sureties must be given. Penalty, 20*l*.

X. Sureties may withdraw from recognizance upon giving notice. New recognizance to be entered into. Penalty 20*l*.

XI. Bonds not to be subject to stamp duty.

XII. Lists



XII. Lists of recognizances and bonds taken, to be transmitted to commissioners of stamps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively.

XV. Penalty on persons selling papers not stamped, 20/.

XVI. *It shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's Courts of Records at Westminster or Dublin, or of Great Session in Wales, or any judge thereof respectively, or for any Court of Quarter or General Sessions of the Peace, or for any justice of the peace before whom any person charged with having printed or published any blasphemous, seditious, or malicious libel, shall be brought for the purpose of giving bail upon such charge, to make*

*it a part of the condition of the recognizance to be entered into by such person and his or her bail, that the person so charged shall be of good behaviour during the continuance of such recognizance.*

XVIII. Two or more justices to determine offences, and may mitigate penalties.

XXII. No actions for penalties shall be commenced but in the name of the attorney-general in England and Ireland, and advocate for Scotland, or some officer of the stamp-duties.

XXVII. Reprinted works re-published in numbers not chargeable with stamp-duty, &c.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY.

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

*\*\* Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**T**RAVELS in Nubia, by the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT, contain much interesting information of countries which have hitherto been comparatively little explored. Many parts of Upper Egypt, the deserts, and even as far as Djidda in Arabia, have been visited by this indefatigable and enterprising traveller. After suffering many hardships, from fatigue and want of water, in passing through deserts infested with the simoon, (the hot south-east wind,) he arrived at Berber and Luakin, descriptions of which he has given in a very pleasing and concise account.

"The people of Berber, (observes the author,) are a very handsome race. The native colour seems to be a dark-red-brown, which, if the mother is a slave from Abyssinia, becomes a light-brown in the children; and, if from the negro countries, extremely dark. The men are somewhat taller than the Egyptians, and are much stronger and larger-limbed. Their features are not at all those of the negro, the face being oval, the nose often perfectly Grecian, and the cheek-bones not prominent. The upper lip, however, is generally something thicker, than is considered beautiful among northern nations, though it is still far from the negro lip. Their legs and feet are well formed, which is seldom the case with the negroes. They have a short beard below the chin, but seldom any hair upon their cheeks. Their mustachios are thin, and they keep them cut very short. Their hair is bushy and strong, but not woolly; it lies in close curls when short, and, when permitted to grow, forms itself into broad high tufts. "We are Arabs, not negroes, (they often say :) and,

indeed, they can only be classed among the latter by persons who judge from colour alone." In regard to their peculiar customs, he afterwards observes: "In marrying, the bride's father receives, according to the Mussulman custom, a certain sum of money from the bridegroom for his daughter; and this sum is higher than is customary in other parts inhabited by Arabs. The daughters of the Mek are paid as much as three or four hundred dollars, which the father keeps for them as a dowry. Few men have more than one wife; but every one who can afford it keeps a slave or mistress, either in his own or in a separate house. Kept mistresses are called companions, and are more numerous than in the politest capitals in Europe. Few traders pass through Berber without taking a mistress, if it be only for a fortnight. Drunkenness is the constant companion of this debauchery; and it would seem as if the men in these countries had no other objects in life. The intoxicating liquor which they drink is called Bouza."

After giving a further description of the wretchedness and immorality which such habits induce, the author continues his account of a journey from Berber to Shendy, and mentions the superior dread which the inhabitants of that place entertain of the crocodile, to what they do in many other parts of Egypt.

"I was several times present when a crocodile made its appearance, and witnessed the terror it inspired; the crowd all quickly retired up the beach. During my stay at Shendy, a man, who had been advised to bathe in the river after having escaped the small-pox, was seized and killed by one of these animals. At Lennaar,

crocodiles are often brought to market, and their flesh is publicly sold there. It is of a dirty-white colour, not unlike young veal."

*Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery*, by JOHN CLARE, a Northamptonshire peasant, have lately been edited and published by a gentleman well known in the literary world, for the benefit of the author. To judge from the sketch given of the humble and laborious life of this obscure genius, we are surprised to discover such a display of poetical talent and force of mind in circumstances so little favourable to the development of the human faculties. Considered as the productions of a common labourer, they are certainly remarkable, and deserving of encouragement and commendation; but, to maintain that they have the smallest pretensions to comparative excellence with the writings of others out of his own sphere, would be ridiculous and unjust, and would be trying them by a poetical law from which they ought to be exempt. We do not therefore require that they should possess the correctness and elegance of more classic bards. We must decide upon them by their own merits, and the positive degree of excellence they may possess. We shall not even insist upon Horace's rule, that neither gods nor men will listen to mediocrity in poetry, as we are aware such a radical latitudinarian principle would prove highly detrimental to the claims of the majority of our countrymen from the throne to the cottage. As it is an art of entertainment, however, rather than of use and necessity, we have a right to expect some sort of good in it. The value of poetry must depend upon its positive powers of pleasing and instructing. Without these requisites, it is vain and foolish to offer the excuse of untoward circumstances and luckless fates "dooming the morn of genius to the shade." Without intending directly to apply these remarks to the present publication, we are of opinion, that there is often much mistaken kindness in the idea of patronizing neglected worth, as there is seldom one out of ten humble aspirants after fame, who have finally justified the hopes entertained of them. The patrons and the protégés are often both equally mistaken. The opinion, that much is to be conceded to them, from a consideration of the difficulties under which they wrote, is apt to mislead them. These will be forgotten, and they will then be tried by their own native merit. The reputation of Burns and Bloomfield

was not granted to them in consideration of their humble station in society, but to their superior excellence as poets. Though Mr. C.'s poems are not devoid of merit, they will not stand the test of a trial by themselves. That he is not without the elements that constitute a poet, the following quotation will sufficiently evince:

#### EVENING.

Now glaring day-light's usher'd to a close,  
And nursing eve her soothing care renews,

To welcome weary labour to repose,  
And cherish nature with reviving dews;  
Hail, cooling sweets, that breathe so sweetly here;

Hail, lovely eve, whose hours so lovely prove,

Thy silent calm, to solitude so dear;  
And oh, this darkness, dearer still to love.

Now the fond lover seeks thy silent plains,  
And with his charmer in fond dalliance strays,

Vowing his love, and telling jealous pains,  
Which doubtful fancies in their absence raise.

Ah! tho' such pleasures centre not in me,  
I love to wander and converse with thee.

We must, in justice to Mr. C. mention that there are many pieces of equal merit to this, and that one favourable feature of his poetry is, that it evidently improves. He has still, however, much to overcome.

A treatise has appeared on the *Nature of Scrofula*, by Mr. WILLIAM FARR, who seems to have devoted his attention to this particular disease, and under circumstances apparently peculiarly favourable to the acquisition of a familiar acquaintance with the phenomena it presents. The principles so successfully acted upon by Mr. Brandish, and which are not generally known to medical men, have been adopted as the basis of our author's treatment, and are by him very materially improved and extended. The directions laid down in this volume for the treatment and management of children born of scrofulous parents merit the utmost attention, and are particularly important both to the medical practitioners and to the parents of an unhealthy offspring. The plan of treatment is well worthy the attention of medical men. It is certainly only by powerful remedies, calculated to act on the constitution through the medium of the chylopoietic organs, that the eradication of this disease can be expected.

We



We give Mr. W. D. BAYLEY credit for benevolent intentions, and in some degree for enlightened views of the subject on which he treats, in his work on "*The State of the Poor and Working Classes considered, with practical Means for improving their Condition*, and which is of so great present interest to the community. He first considers the cause of the pre-ent distresses, which, though pressing on all classes, sit most heavily on the lowest; and then proposes his remedy. Mr. Bayley would have us believe, that the evils with which the community at present are so grievously afflicted, have their origin in part, at least, from circumstances very remote, as from the abolition of the monasteries by Henry VIII., by the rise of trade and manufactures, and the deterioration of the value of money in the sixteenth century. The abandoning of tillage for the cultivation of pasture lands, (which is the next of Mr. B.'s alleged causes,) is a more probable source of mischief; but we do not know how far the statement is correct. As to the use and improvement of machinery, (which is another of Mr. B.'s causes,) we have no hesitation in expressing our entire dissent from him; and, notwithstanding the authority of Mr. Owen, we consider it not only as tending to improve the general condition of society, but as immediately advantageous to the lowest classes of the community. "The enormous public debt, and a rapidly increasing taxation, which have rent the very vitals of property," is the last cause assigned for increased pauperism; and we suppose on this head there will be no controversy. The remedy which Mr. Bayley proposes, is allotting to the poor small portions of land, at very moderate rents, free from tythes, on the condition that they should cease to look for parochial relief. Those who wish for the details of the plan we must refer to the pamphlet itself.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of that most delightful species of vocal harmony, Glee, to learn that a third volume of *Convito Armonico*, has just been published, and is admitted to be the choicest miscellany of glees extant. To every piece for four or more voices, is added a compression of the several parts into two lines, for the purpose of piano-forte accompaniment. Exact attention has been bestowed upon the words, which have been altered, or new words furnished where the original have been found exceptionable, and the name of the poet,

as well as of the composer, has been given wherever it could be ascertained.

The twelfth Number of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels* consists of a recent Voyage to the West Indies, by Mr. WALLER, a navy surgeon; and perhaps a more lively and picturesque view of that interesting portion of the British empire has never been printed.

Dr. O'MEARA's translation of the immortal work of NAPOLEON, announced in our last, has been accompanied by Reasons, dictated to him by Napoleon, proving the "*Manuscrit de St. Helene*" to be a gross forgery. The original and the translation have been so universally read, as to supersede the necessity of eulogium.

Amongst the poetical effusions incident upon a late lamentable occasion, we notice one called the *Shroud of Royalty; a Prince and a Monarch's Dirge*, which is superior to the common productions upon state-solemnities. As tenderness and pathos in poetry is apt, particularly in dirges, to disarm criticism of its edge, we shall not venture upon a very strict analysis of its faults. We cannot however refrain from animadverting upon the impropriety of introducing the mock-heroic style, whose bathos upon such subjects is quite out of its place. The following is a specimen not unworthy our poet-laureate, whose strains are yet to flow, when the excess of his grief shall be subdued:

Amidst the storms that shook the world,  
And laid the toil of ages low,  
Kingdoms and thrones in fragments hurl'd,  
'Whelm'd in one fate's dark overthrow.

Preserved by Heaven, our sea-girt land  
Still brav'd the earthquake's fiery shock;  
The deluge-flood but swept her strand,  
The thunder's bolt but sear'd her rock.

Our Monarch's virtue beam'd afar,  
His native island's saviour-star,  
Enthroned in every subject's breast,  
With every heart's orisons blest;  
A nation wept beside his bed,  
Till life and hope together fled;  
And England mourn'd her worst of woes,  
His patriarch reign of glory's close;  
For 'mongst the mighty names that shine,  
The proudest of her regal line,  
Ne'er was her golden sceptre sway'd  
By King more lovingly obeyed;  
Ne'er did a people's anthems rise  
With purer incense to the skies,  
Than when from city, field, and flood,  
Rang the loud praise of George the Good  
And rapture hail'd the auspicious morn,  
That gave a British sovereign, Britain born.  
—So on to the end of the chapter of flatteries.

Chefs

*Chefs d'Œuvre* of French literature, just published, is a work containing prose extracts from the writings of the most celebrated authors upon a variety of subjects. As the merit of a compilation of this nature merely consists in the judicious selection of pieces that are well written, and at the same time little known, and interesting to English readers, it would be singular if there should be any errors prevalent in the composition. We cannot, however, perceive any thing remarkably new or peculiarly interesting, either in the matter, or the manner of exhibiting it; and the work embraces much too wide a scope, and too great a number of names, to allow room for sufficient specimens to convey a just idea of the style and character of the different authors.

KINGDOM'S *America and the British Colonies*, is an intelligent work, containing an abstract of all the most useful information relative to the United States; with an account of Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Island. It likewise describes the advantages and disadvantages which each country offers in the view of emigration, and embodies, in a succinct form, the most valuable information contained in several recent publications. It is well worth the attention of those who are interested in collecting the fullest information, before venturing on the serious and often irremediable measure of a change of country.

G. A. ROBERTSON, esq. has published *Notes on Africa, with an Appendix*, containing a compendious account of the Cape of Good Hope, compiled during a long residence in Africa; describing a territory of more than two thousand miles. They are chiefly confined to a sketch of that vast frontier of Southern Africa which offers so wide a field for future observation and more extended research. The work abounds with much original information respecting the condition of the people and the prospect of their civilization, if a judicious intercourse were established between them and the European (particularly the British) nations. The remarks upon their peculiar wants and capabilities, would prove highly useful towards a further investigation and amelioration of this oppressed and neglected portion of the globe.

Dr. CARTER, F.R.S. Ed. has just presented to the public the result of his enquiries into some of the charitable establishments abroad, under the title of,

*A short Account of some of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands*; with remarks upon the climate and diseases of those countries. It is gratifying to the friends of humanity to perceive that, with regard to the hospitals of the Continent, the author of this useful and interesting account not only found them in better order than he had expected, but in several instances even superior to institutions of the same nature in England. Nor have other charitable establishments escaped the eye of this humane and enlightened traveller, particularly those founded at Amsterdam, the munificence and admirable management of which must be perused with sentiments of pleasure by those who are at this time so nobly engaged in alleviating the wants of our oppressed and wretched countrymen at home. The medical remarks interspersed throughout the work, and those relating to hospitals, are judicious, and deserving the notice of gentlemen of the profession.

JOHN ATTERSOLL, esq. has just published *A Translation of the Reports upon the Establishment at Hofwyl in Switzerland*, lately presented to the Emperor of Russia by the Count de Capo de Istria, and containing the plan of M. de Fellenberg, the author and conductor of the Institution. As much attention has lately been excited towards the subject, both from previous publications and the improved system of education which characterises the present times, this is a work which will be perused with much interest by those who are truly zealous in the amelioration of mankind. The principles of education adopted by M. de Fellenberg are of great and universal influence, drawn from the nature and impulses of the human mind; and so completely have they succeeded, that we may congratulate him on their triumph over the wicked and exploded doctrine of corporeal punishments and solitary confinement. He appears to have succeeded too in making himself the friend as well as the master of the young people whom he superintends, and introduced a system, by which all the nobler feelings are brought into action, making the rich useful to the poor,—the interests of the older connected with the younger,—and even science subservient to agriculture.

The poem entitled *Tottenham*, recently published, is the production of no ordinary pen. Some of its stanzas especially, bear the stamp of real poetry. It is written in illustration of some of the local circumstances referred to by Mr. Robinson,



Robinson, in his *History and Antiquities of Tottenham*; a work which, it will be recollected, we some time since noticed. We can only find room for the following stanzas descriptive of Morning, which, although the subject be hackneyed beyond all measure, is treated by our present poet with a good deal of energy and beauty:

Day spring! Lo the grey east Aurora's  
blushes  
Vermeil with beauty; and the spreading  
sky  
With one broad glory o'er the horizon  
flushes,  
Till the hills lift their gradual heads on  
high,  
And all the prospect opens on the eye;  
Stream, pasture, forest, hamlet—one  
by one,  
Developing its own variety:  
And all the Heaven is conquer'd by  
the sun,  
Dethroning every star, unminish'd and  
alone!

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prises three movements, an intro-  
ductory strain, and the favourite air  
"Now is the month of Maying," which,  
given as it here is, both in common time  
of two crotchets, and compound common  
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time of six quavers, may be said to con-  
stitute the second and third movements  
of the publication. The opening portion  
of the piece, though short, is ingeniously  
and pleasingly conceived, and not with-  
out importance. The borrowed air is  
treated with a tolerable degree of taste  
and ingenuity; and, by the diversity it  
derives from the new and varied shapes  
given

given to it by the management of Mr. King, forms an attractive practice for the young pianist.

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solo, (for so it may justly be denominated,) is playfully imagined; and every passage gives evidence of Mr. C.'s complete knowledge of the instrument for which he writes. With the *motivo* of the rondo we are particularly pleased; and the manner in which it is conducted, argues a judgment vying with the fancy that suggested a subject so original and fascinating.

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## THE DRAMA.

REMARKS on the English Drama will, in future, form an occasional feature of this Miscellany. Our national Theatres, though not uniformly free from frivolous and puerile characteristics, assume for the most part a correctness of moral sentiment and dignity of manner, which seem to entitle their performances to the notice of a publication devoted to topics scientific, literary, and economical; fair and impartial observations upon which will scarcely fail to prove acceptable to many of our readers.

Of the two winter houses, the arrangement of Drury-lane claims our first attention, as having sprung to a new and unexpected eminence, through the laudable efforts of an ingenious, respectable, and indefatigable, individual. Mr. Elliston received this concern from the hands of a committee whose mismanagement had involved it in a degree of ruin and disgrace,



grace, from which it could be retrieved only by exertions like his own, aided by the benefit of long managerial experience. The professional reputation so well earned by this gentleman, soon established an opinion favourable to his adventurous and Herculean undertaking; and the doubt which at first prevailed respecting the possibility of the former prosperity of Old Drury being revived by any talent and industry, gave way to the most cheering hopes,—hopes realized by the receipts of the very first week, which amounted to more than two thousand three hundred pounds. The constellation of merit existing in the united pretensions of Kean, Elliston, Braham, Munden, Dowton, Mrs. Edwin, Mrs. West, and Miss Kelly, formed a just basis for high expectations; but much depended on the manager's standing with the public: and that, very luckily, was of the most favourable description. On his opening night, his appearance was hailed by the warmest and most enthusiastic cheers; and the satisfaction and delight demonstrated by the audience throughout the performances, were the happy presages of success.

In the course of somewhat more than three months, as many new pieces have been produced at Drury lane Theatre, which had not the honour of the public sanction: "The Fisherman's Hut;" "The Disagreeable Surprise;" (musical pieces) and "Gallantry," a comedy. Respecting the first of these dramas, we easily imagine that the manager suffered his judgment to be seduced by the name of its ingenious author, the late Mr. Tobin; but cannot so easily account for his adoption of the second and third. Certain

are we, that neither of them was recommended by the gentleman engaged to read and judge of the productions offered to this Theatre. However, we do not hesitate to agree with Mr. E. that nothing is more difficult than to determine, from the perusal of a manuscript drama, its effect in representation: and that, in that point, the most experienced critic would be liable to self-deception. For ourselves, we are free to acknowledge, that unless the novelties produced be of substantial and superior merit, we are old-fashioned enough, and even fastidious enough, to be reconciled to their condemnation. Our stock of classical pieces is too extensive, and their merits too sterling, to be superseded by compositions of mediocrity; and the dramas of Shakespeare, Beaumont and Flecher, Otway, Congreve, Sheridan, Cumberland, and Colman, skilfully represented, will always well compensate the rejection of the offerings of inferior dramatists.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE continues to be conducted, as heretofore, on a scale of expence which utterly disregards private profit, and therefore will claim our respectful notice in the next Number. If Drury-lane has its Kean and Braham, its rival has a dramatic corps, not inferior in talents to any epoch of theatrical history.

Nor will our notices be limited to these western Theatres, for a license having been granted to the East London Theatre, and a Theatre near Goodman's Fields having a sort of hereditary claim, it may be expected that its performances will lay claim to historical and critical attention.

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## MEDICAL REPORT.

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*REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

"ONE of my daughters, (says a correspondent of the Reporter,) has had the small-pox, although she was declared secure from it by vaccination some years since. In this case, the usual subterfuge, that it was the chicken-pox, will not avail; for this last disease the same girl had a year ago." It may be replied to this statement, that there is no necessity for

thus evading the allegations of the anti-vaccinist by any contra-statements, which should imply an apprehension that the warfare would prove unsuccessful if fairly waged. That small-pox does actually, and not unfrequently, succeed to vaccination, it were flying in the face of all fact to deny: but what kind of small-pox is it that thus occasionally visits an individual,

after his constitution has been defended by an impregnation of the vaccine virus? Is it not the disease, with very little exception, modified and mitigated to a comparative nonentity? So much so, that, while the matter taken from a person thus affected shall prove perhaps the poison of death to one not thus defended, the individual himself from whom it was received shall speedily and successfully close upon the malign power with scarcely a consciousness of conflict.

That there are some exceptions to this general rule, must be allowed; but then it is likewise to be recollected, that small-pox itself does not infallibly exempt against future attacks; nay, at this very moment, the writer is informed that two members of the same family, in high life, are suffering from the effects of the variolous poison, the one of them having been sometime since inoculated, the other vaccinated. And of a family, which the Reporter himself attends, one individual has but just now recovered from small-pox, who had the same disease decidedly characterised in early infancy.

An epidemic likewise has lately prevailed in several parts of this island, which, in the shape of an eruptive distemper, neither spared the variolated nor the vaccinated; and, upon the whole, the Reporter thinks it by no means made out, that had

the immense numbers which have been subjected to the latter undergone the former process, the secondary affections, which are now exciting the attention both of the profession and the community, would have either been fewer in number or less in virulence. It is still an unsolved problem, whether the preventive efficacy of the two inoculations stands at precisely the same point; but, even allowing the exempting power of the variolous, compared with that of the vaccine, to be as two to one, the latter ought still greatly to be preferred to the former, by every principle of calculation on contingent consequences. A medical writer has recently started, and ably advocated, the hypothesis, that chicken-pox, small-pox, and cow-pox, are all the results of one and the same virus, modified to the utmost variety of degree, by time, place, and circumstances; and some of his positions, in support of this theory, are exceedingly powerful: but, whether that be or be not the case, the writer cannot but think that vaccination must eventually establish its claim of being considered the greatest physical blessing that Providence has ever bestowed upon man, provided no unfair means be had recourse to, in order to invalidate its pretensions.

Thavies' Inn;

Feb. 20.

D. UWINS, M.D.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

**A**N experiment was lately made in Paris, in presence of a committee named by the Minister at War. A marmite was placed on a carriage, in which was put 500 quarts of water, 300 lb. of beef, with vegetables in proportion. The fire was lighted at 9 A.M.: it was then drawn about Paris, and at half-past two the meat and soup was ready. There was no loss from evaporation: 52lb. of *bois blanc* only was employed, and there was enough left to have made it boil two hours longer. Now 26lb. of coal would have been sufficient. These marmites, pots, or kettles, may be shaken about without injury; so that cooking may be effected on-board ship in any weather.

In consequence of the frequent imperfection of the common stop-cock for the retention of condensed gaseous matter, Sig. CRIVELLI, professor of natural philosophy at Milan, has invented another, which is supposed to be free from the objections that may be made to the first. It consists of a box and plug, both of the usual form; also a conical valve and a spring tube.

Mr. BOWATER has constructed a small model of a ship, in such a manner as to

exhibit, by actual experiment, the principal magnetic phenomena mentioned by Capt. Flinders.

Professor MEINACKE, of Halle, has just succeeded in producing a brilliant illumination by means of electric light, and with the aid of an artificial air inclosed in glass tubes. As the electric sparks propagate themselves to infinity, the Professor thinks it will be possible to light up a whole city with a single electrifying machine, and at a very trifling expense, by the adoption and probable improvement of the apparatus he has already invented.

Matches kindling without fire are prepared by mingling two parts of the oxy-muriate of potash and one of sulphur, which, by means of a little gum, is attached to a common sulphur match. This match, on being dipped into, or rather slightly wet with, strong sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) immediately catches fire. The sulphur and salt should be pulverized separately; if rubbed together in a mortar, they will explode with some danger to the operator, provided the quantity be over a few grains. Matches made upon this principle are sometimes put up in little japanned cases with a small phial, from which,



which, when inverted with the mouth open, nothing will drop, and yet the match kindles on being thrust in quite to the bottom. The truth is, these bottles contain a little amianthus moistened with sulphuric acid, which thus kindles the match; but,

as the acid soon weakens by attracting water from the air, it is better to use a phial of the acid in the liquid state. A few drops answer the purpose; and, when this is weakened, it is easily renewed.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

### PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Jan. 21.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 10 0	to 4 5 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 0 0	— 5 8 0
—, fine	7 1 0	— 8 0 0
—, Mocha	6 15 0	— 7 5 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8	— 0 1 2
—, Demerara	0 1 2	— 0 1 5
Currants	5 2 0	— 5 4 0
Figs, Turkey	1 8 0	— 1 10 0
Flax, Riga	66 0 0	— 68 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 10 0	— 48 0 0
Hops, new, Pockets	3 15 0	— 4 15 0
—, Sussex, do.	3 5 0	— 3 16 0
Iron, British, Bars	12 10 0	— 13 0 0
—, Pigs	8 10 0	— 9 0 0
Oil, Lucca	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
—, Galipoli	74 0 0	— 76 0 0
Rags	2 2 0	— 0 0 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 13 0	— 5 0 0
Rice, Patna kind	0 11 0	— 0 13 0
—, East India	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
Silk, China, raw	1 5 0	— 1 8 11
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 0	— 1 0 5
Spices, Cinnamon	0 9 2	— 0 9 4
—, Cloves	0 3 6	— 0 0 0
—, Nutmegs	0 4 9	— 0 4 10
—, Pepper, black	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 0 0 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
—, white	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 0 9
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 2	— 0 5 9
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 6	— 0 3 2
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 0 0	— 0 4 0
Sugar, brown	2 17 0	— 3 0 0
—, Jamaica, fine	3 15 0	— 4 0 0
—, East India, brown	1 2 0	— 1 6 0
—, lump, fine	4 17 0	— 5 6 0
Tallow, town-melted	3 2 0	— 0 0 0
—, Russia, yellow	2 13 6	— 0 0 0
Tea, Bohea	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 2 0
—, Hyson, best	0 5 10	— 0 6 0
Wine, Madeira, old	62 0 0	— 95 0 0
—, Port, old	45 0 0	— 55 0 0
—, Sherry	20 0 0	— 60 0 0

### Feb. 25.

£3 10 0	to 4 0 0	per cwt.
5 0 0	— 5 12 0	ditto.
6 9 0	— 7 0 0	ditto.
6 6 0	— 6 15 0	per cwt.
0 0 11	— 0 1 1	per lb.
0 1 1	— 0 1 5	ditto.
5 2 0	— 5 4 0	per cwt.
1 10 0	— 2 0 0	ditto.
61 0 0	— 62 0 0	per ton.
47 10 0	— 48 0 0	ditto.
3 15 0	— 4 10 0	per cwt.
3 10 0	— 4 0 0	ditto.
12 10 0	— 13 0 0	per ton.
8 10 0	— 9 0 0	ditto.
10 0 0	— 11 0 0	per gall.
75 0 0	— 77 0 0	per ton.
2 2 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
4 13 0	— 5 0 0	ditto.
0 13 0	— 1 2 0	ditto.
0 10 0	— 0 14 0	ditto.
1 5 0	— 1 8 11	per lb.
1 0 0	— 1 0 5	ditto.
0 9 1	— 0 9 3	per lb.
0 3 9	— 0 0 0	ditto.
0 4 7	— 4 10 0	ditto.
0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 0 0 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	ditto.
0 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 0 0 9	ditto.
0 3 8	— 0 4 3	per gal.
0 2 9	— 0 3 0	ditto.
0 3 5	— 0 4 3	ditto.
2 16 0	— 2 19 0	per cwt.
3 15 0	— 4 0 0	per cwt.
1 2 0	— 1 7 0	ditto.
4 12 0	— 5 5 0	ditto.
3 10 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
2 15 6	— 2 19 0	ditto.
0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 2 3	per lb.
0 5 10	— 0 6 0	ditto.
62 0 0	— 95 0 0	per pipe.
40 0 0	— 55 0 0	ditto.
20 0 0	— 55 0 0	per butt.

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s.—Bel-fast, 20s.—Hambro', 15s. 9d.—Madeira, 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 8g.

*Course of Exchange, Feb. 25.*—Amsterdam, 12.—Hamburgh, 36 4.—Paris, 25 50.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 10 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 215l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, div. 535l.—Coventry, 999l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—East India Dock, 165l. per share.—West India, 175l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 5l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 40l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 60l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th, was 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5 per cent. consols, 68; 4 per cent. Consols, 87 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 5 per cent. navy; 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the  
20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1820: extracted from the London Gazettes.

**BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 178.]**

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses

ARMISTEAD W soyland, York, worsted spinner  
[Wiglesworth, L.]  
Bunyer J Whetstone, dealer. [Western, L.]  
Briant, W Kennington, wine merchant. [Clarke]  
Burr W Greenwich, butcher. [Barker]  
Brown W A Wentworth place, Mile End, brewer,  
[Bennett]  
Buck J Arundel street, Strand, stationer. [Watson]  
Boufford N N Devonshire street, Queen square. [Fisher]  
Brander J and J Barclay, size lane, merchants. [Hackett]  
Balme J Gomerfai, woolstapler. [Evans, L.]  
Beale R. Altringham, flour dealer. [Wright, L.]  
Beckwith C Preston, draper. [Shaw, L.]  
Brooke J Huddersfield, tanner. [Clarke, L.]  
Bolingbroke H Great Yarmouth, merchant. [Swain, L.]  
Bennett S A Worship street, Shoreditch, coach manufac-  
turer. [Stratton]  
Brown G Bridge road, Lambeth, tallow chandler.  
[Bowden, L.]  
Bowler W and J Warburton, Castle street, Borough, hat  
manufacturers. [Phipps]  
Bailey J London Wall, coach maker. [Parnell]  
Beaton H West Camel, Somerset, maltster. [Brundrett, L.]  
Collier T Newport, Shropshire, liquor merchant. [Baxter  
and co. London]  
Cowell S Sutton at Hore, Dartford miller. [Tiffon  
and co. London]  
Clarke J A Rayton, Warwickshire, dealer. [Adlington  
and co. London]  
Chubb C Porsea, ironmonger. [Minchin, L.]  
Cresier W Baldwyn street, City road, grocer. [Brough]  
Clarke R Newport, Isle of Wight, brewer. [Allan, L.]  
Clarke F Leicester, boot maker. [Taylor, L.]  
Carnes W Canal road, Bermondsey, rope maker.  
[Townson, London]  
Cartell M Ulverton, Warwick, meal man. [Collett, L.]  
Chance J Worcester, maltster. [Edmonds, L.]  
Carrington S Ashborne, merier. [Barber, L.]  
Chapman R Beccles, Suffolk, iron founder. [Bromley, L.]  
Button S and J Dun, Liverpool, merchants. [Adlington  
and co. London]  
Dickins E Fynsford, Kent, draper. [Carter, L.]  
Dipper F Worcester, silk merier. [Edmonds, L.]  
Davies W Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, woollen manufac-  
turer. [Blunt, L.]  
Dawson E Birmingham, victualler. [Egerton, L.]  
Doubt A sen. Greenwich, plumber. [Gregson, L.]  
Devlin M Great Wild street, Lincoln's Inn fields, coal mer-  
chant. [Richardson]  
Dundas J Carlisle, cattle dealer. [Mounsey, L.]  
Dye S Norwich, grocer. [Goodwin]  
Dann G Linton, Kent, butcher. [Egan, L.]  
Dyball D White Horse Tavern, Fetter lane. [Arundell, L.]  
Endicott J sen. Exeter, builder. [Brutton, L.]  
Elliot H Chippenham, Wilts, clothier. [Bourdillon, L.]  
Fowler R Blandford, draper. [Bingly, L.]  
Fuller James A Greenhithe, baker. [Yatman, L.]  
Fox W Exchange buildings, Stock broker. [Brooks and  
co. London]  
Ford G Oxford street, silversmith. [Tucker]  
Freamer T Worcester, cabinet maker and upholsterer.  
[Cardale and co. L.]  
Farrington J Liverpool, merchant. [Maslin, L.]  
Fullarton J Manchester, fadler. [Wright, L.]  
Farmer J Skinner street, victualler. [Dacie]  
Ford E Lime street, wine merchant. [Young]  
Godrey S Leman street, hardwareman. [Hutchinson]  
Green J Bidwell, Exeter, wine merchant. [Young, L.]  
Giles D Syford Berks, mealman. [Nelson, L.]  
Greenland E Old Kent road, Surrey, carpenter.  
[Glynne, London]  
Callant W Leadenhall Market, fishmonger. [Jackson]  
Green T Liverpool, auctioneer. [Blackstock and co. L.]  
Gribbell N and M Helzer, East Stonehouse, builders.  
[Young, London]  
Gundry T and J Gundry, Goldsmithy, Cornwall, mer-  
chants. [Follett, London]  
Gibson J Whitehaven, Cumberland, butcher. [Arm-  
strong, London]  
Gregson T Ormirkirk, Lancaster, vintner. [Black-  
stock, London]  
Gee N Lenton Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.  
[Taylor, London]  
Geddes G St onness, Orkneyshire, merchant. [Croft, L.]  
Hasselden W Milton. [Gwynn, L.]  
Harper J Edgware road, cowkeeper. [Mertineau  
and co.]  
Hall J Bristol, straw hat manufacturer. [Dix, L.]  
Hayward P Belmore, Romford, auctioneer. [Clare  
and co. London]  
Haffner M Cannon street, St. George's, carpenter. [West  
Hughes J and J Clarke, Liverpool, grocers. [Clarke, L.]  
Hannah J Liverpool, builder. [Wright]  
Hayton J W Greenfields, Funt, and N D Leasinby, Lon-  
don, wine manufacturers. [Edmonds, L.]  
Harris W St. Paul, shoe maker. [Hall]  
Hobbs B Redditch, Hampshire, coal and timber merchant.  
[Brennan, London]  
Hodgson J Harton, York, calico manufacturer. [Net-  
terville, London]  
Hutchinson E Nottingham, corf maker. [Taylor, L.]  
Honey W Holywell street, silk merier. [Jacobson]  
Jones W Eastcheap, wine merchant. [Richardson, L.]

Johnson J Llandaff, shopkeeper. [Pearson, L.]  
Johnson R Francis street, Tottenham Court-road, watch  
maker. [Brook]  
Jardine J C Sheffield, draper. [Copes, L.]  
Jones W jun. Burfcough, Lancaster, innkeeper. [Gaskell,  
Wigan]  
Kennard C Hastings, tailor. [Bartlett, L.]  
King F Richard street, Commercial road, victualler.  
[Glynne]  
Knight J Fore street, cheesemonger. [Oriel]  
Ledwick N R College hill, merchant. [Knaggs, L.]  
Langworthy E Cannon street, packer. [Games]  
Lynch M Church street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer.  
[Webster]  
Levyson M Calcutta, merchant. [Poole, L.]  
Lawton T and S Roe, Stayley Bridge, Lancaster, machine  
makers. [Milne, L.]  
Lipham T St. James's street, Westminster, confectioner.  
[Fisher]  
Le Chevalier T Wooton under Edge, Gloucester, brewer.  
[Price, L.]  
Lecand B L Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, carver  
and gilder. [Sheffield]  
Millard, Gloucester, linen draper. [Beckett, L.]  
Marks W St Michael, Worcester, carver and gilder. [Jones  
and co. London]  
Maud J New street, Covent garden, merier. [Knight]  
Moring W Heybridge, Essex, brewer. [Barns, L.]  
Merriman W H New Bond street, master mariner.  
[Korsey and co. London]  
McLean J Lamb street, Spitalfields, potatoe merchant,  
[Batho]  
Martin P Little Harrowden, Northampton, baker.  
[Bridges, London]  
Millard J Minorities, bellows maker. [Cocheyne]  
Medcroft J Lamba Conduit street, jeweller. [Boxer]  
Nightingale J Howden, Yorkshire, corn factor.  
[Lowndes, London]  
Norris L Raingate, grocer. [Bowden, L.]  
Nanier T Hurst Mill, Wilts, meal man. [Netterfole, L.]  
Noffler C Grimbury, Northampton, tanner. [Clarke, L.]  
Norris W Romsey, Southampton, timber merchant.  
[Gilbank, London]  
Oatler R Horsforth, York, drysalter. [Treutle and co. L.]  
O'Neill J Newcastle street, strand, wine merchant.  
[Tomlinson]  
Owens J Kingston, Herefordshire, ironmonger. [Pugh, L.]  
Powles M Ross, Herefordshire, mealman. [Bridges  
and co.]  
Panting F Charlotte street, Saint Pancrass, cabinet  
maker  
Piercey H Brighthelmston, Sussex, grocer. [Michell, L.]  
Peach D Camberwell, merchant. [Bovill, L.]  
Pearson J Beeston Roydes, Yorkshire, clothier. [Ma-  
kinson, London]  
Potter J Ashbourn, Derbyshire, dealer. [Black, L.]  
Patrick E Liverpool, gun maker. [Toling, L.]  
Palmore J Warrford court, Throgmorton street, ship  
owner. [Blackford]  
Peregrine H C Hakin, Pembrokehire, shopkeeper.  
[Chilton, London]  
Phillips T and J High Holborn, glass dealer. [Cuppige]  
Perry T sen, Bodicote, Oxford, nurseryman. [Lowndes, L.]  
Patrick F C Austin Friars, insurance broker. [Wiltshire]  
Rutledge F W Lucas street, Commercial road, corn dealer  
[Abbot]  
Read C Brabant court, merchant. [Sweet and co.]  
Roscoe W J Clarke, and W S Roscoe, Liverpool, bankers,  
[Stanistreet]  
Rutherford J Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen draper.  
[Bell, L.]  
Raine T Bear street, Leicester fields, wholesale perfumer,  
[Wall]  
Richardson J Liverpool, merchant. [Taylor, L.]  
Richmond T Nottingham, grocer. [Jennings, L.]  
Roberts J Leeds, woolstapler. [Lambert, L.]  
Rabbeith W Red Lion passage, Red Lion square, potatoe  
merchant. [Price and co.]  
Riley J Leicester, grocer. [James, L.]  
Rifton J Carlisle, tallow chandler. [Drake, L.]  
Smith T T Ramfden, Cray, Essex, butcher. [Milne  
and co. London]  
Swan W New road, Commercial road, maltster. [Butler]  
Shuttleworth T Ipswich, linen draper. [Shaw, L.]  
Simpson A St. Swithin's lane, merchant. [Patterson, L.]  
Spencer S Cumming street, Pentonville, bricklayer. [Knight  
and co. London]  
Serjeant J Great Warner street, Clerkenwell, brewer.  
[Rusell and son]  
Spence T Maryland point, Essex, dealer. [West, L.]  
Stevenson J Broad street, Bloomsbury, corn chandler.  
[Palsgrave]  
Skinner J Sharp's buildings, Rosemary lane, slopeller.  
[Mills]  
Stevens J Cherryinton, Cambridge, gardener. [Smith, L.]  
Steward J Kingston upon Hull, wine merchant. [Wat-  
kins, London]  
Shuttleworth J and T Stevens, Torkington, dealers.  
[Wiglesworth, London]  
Saville Smith, Stayley, Chester, cotton spinner. [Brun-  
drett, London]  
Shaw J Micklethwaite, Chester, clothier. [Battye, L.]  
T S and W S Button, Sunbury, and T Adkin, Colchester,  
millers. [Wiglesworth and co. L.]  
Thompson J Manchester, bookfeller. [Hutchinson and  
co. London]  
Taylor T Preston, grocer. [Norris, L.]

Thomas



Thomas B B Plymouth Dock, beer brewer, (Darke, L.  
 Tyler J Petworth, Sussex, spirit merchant, (Wil-  
 liams, London  
 Tipping T Warrington, Lancashire, miller, (Mason, L.  
 Todd A Catherine Street, Tower, merchant, (Clarke  
 Turner N J Lower Street, merchant, (Doughty  
 Taylor J Moreton in Marsh, Gloucester, wine merchant,  
 (Mason, London  
 Wilton W Rotherhithe, corn factor, (Towers  
 Watton J and J Friday Street, warehousemen (Wilde  
 Wood J Nottingham, hofier, (Baxter and co.  
 Worthington J Warton, Lancashire, coal merchant,  
 (Norris, London  
 Waters J East Lane, Bermondsey, victualer, (Hutch-  
 inson  
 Warrel W Liverpool, merchant, (Blackstock and co, L.  
 Whitley J Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, (Few  
 and co.

Wire J Colchester, grocer, (Forbes, L.  
 Walton R Wood Street Cheapside, hofier, (Hayward  
 Weite W P Pooley Street, hat manufacturer, (carpenter  
 Wrathell c c Lancaster, dealer in coals, (Bell and co, L.  
 Wat J Russell place, Fitzroy Square, fudgeon, (Phillips  
 Winterbottom J Manchester, druggist, (Milne, L.  
 Windeat R Bridgetown, Devon, woollen manufacturer,  
 (Darke, London  
 Wornell W Downton Wilts, linen draper, (Jenkins, L.  
 Wilton R Birmingham, merchant, (Clark, L.  
 Walker J Jun, Albridge, Somerset, brewer (Pain L  
 Western J Lenterden, Kent, printer (Myne L  
 Wilton R Vauxhall linen draper (Phillips L  
 Williams B Birmingham, chemist (Egerton L  
 Wilkinson c Wormwood Street tea dealer (Wild  
 Williams J Crowland, Lincoln, grocer (Brombridge, L

## DIVIDENDS.

Alcock E Abington  
 Anderson M Southampton  
 Armitage J Wakefield  
 Adcock E Birmingham  
 Allard W Birmingham  
 Acland T sen. Greenwich  
 Amos J and c Sutherland St Helen's  
 place  
 Aulfin J Aldersgate Street,  
 Bailmer J City Chambers Bishopsgate  
 Street,  
 Brown H Charles Street, Westminster  
 Brown W East Retford  
 Barlow J H Vere Street, Oxford  
 Street  
 Bird H M and B Savage Jeffery's  
 Square  
 Bayley J Pitsea Essex  
 Brammer c Woodhouse York  
 Boot K Artillery place  
 Brice W Bristol  
 Brookbank A and A Moody Ber-  
 mondsey  
 Bishop D Great Surrey Street  
 Besser M and S Blundell Holborn  
 bridge  
 Blair R M Fencourt Fenchurch Street  
 Blackley E Wood Street Cheapside  
 Bolton W Bury Street  
 Burn T Southend Essex  
 Bailey c R H Swallowfield Wilts  
 Blundell M B and Holborn bridge  
 Blake T Cowes Isle of Wight  
 Baltimore J City Chambers Bishopsgate  
 Street  
 Bois T Liverpool  
 Cox I and J Morgan Gutter Lane  
 Collins W J Oxford linen drapers  
 Chapman J Margate  
 Chappett E Walcott Somerset  
 Crute T Chatham  
 Cuthbert and Clarke Colchester Street  
 Savage Gardens  
 Chinie R A Berwick upon Tweed  
 Clarke J Hammer Smith  
 Chapman D Faversham  
 Cooke B Patricroft Lancaster  
 Chippin T H Whetstone  
 Constant L H H G Welliclose Square  
 Devy W F and J Albion coal wharf  
 Surry  
 Downer H Fleet Street  
 Deacon, B Red Lion Square  
 Durham, J Lower Shadwell Street  
 Dunderdale, H London  
 Dunn, T Durham  
 Dixon, I Wellington  
 Daly, J Woolwich  
 Dawson, G and W Longden, Silver-street  
 Wood-street  
 Eddison, T Romford  
 Edmonds, R and T C Barrett, Str. od  
 Rochester  
 Ettershank, G Dorking  
 Elliott, J Hayes, Middlesex  
 Evans, G Jun. High-street

Farmer, J Ashbourne  
 Felton, R Lawrence Pountney-lane  
 Fielder, R Fenterden, Kent  
 Gammon, W, N Benjamin, and J Berthon,  
 Austin-friars  
 George, J North Audley-street  
 George, J and C B George, Bedford-street,  
 Strand  
 Gardner, J Newcastle-under-Lyne  
 Grice, W Fordham, Chester  
 Gibbons, B Jun. and T Stokes, Stafford  
 Goring, T Staines  
 Holmes, T, J Harris, and J D English,  
 Long acre  
 Harris, R Wood-street, Spitalfields  
 Howitt, J St. Martin's-lane  
 Hagdom, J P H Old Broad-street  
 Hoyland, J Knottingley, York  
 Harris, J Hasselcor  
 Hayes, M Liverpool  
 Haddingham, M King-street, West Smith-  
 field  
 Hill, W Birmingham  
 Heath, H Isling on  
 Harvey, T Great Yarmouth, Norfolk  
 Hale, L Lonsdon Tavern, Bishopsgate-  
 street  
 Hawkins, T Pennyfields  
 Hanly, M Mitre-court, Fleet-street  
 Jenkins, T Judd-street, Brunswick-square  
 Jewell, W Henrietta-street, Covent-garden  
 Kensington, J P, E Kensington, H Ken-  
 sington, W Styau, and D Adams,  
 Lombard-street  
 Kirkham, J Acre Farm, Stafford  
 Knight, J Gough-square  
 Kirkman, J Wellington Brewery, City-  
 road  
 Lloyd, Jun. Findon, Sussex  
 Leeds, W York  
 Lomas, J White Horse Inn, Fetter-lane  
 Lee, J King-street, Cheapside  
 Lockwood, G Whitby, York  
 Marsden, W N Manchester  
 Milne, G Broad-street  
 Mansford, F Lincoln  
 Morris, T and W Constable, Blackwall  
 Marshall, King's Head-court, Newgate-  
 street  
 Martin, M D Burlington Arcade  
 Mackenzie, C Caroline-street, Bedford-  
 square  
 Martin, C Great Yarmouth  
 Mercer, J Heath-street, Commercial-road  
 Neilson, W Liverpool  
 Neate, W Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill  
 Ord, R Deptford  
 Pardon, G Plymouth  
 Pownall T and I P, Manchester  
 Phillips, H Carey street  
 Postgate, R Great Driffield  
 Palmer, J Wellingtonborough  
 Perks, J Bristol  
 Peil, W Great Eastcheap  
 Randall, J Pancras-street, Tottenham-  
 court-road

Ritchie, J, J Moffatt, and R P Meckle,  
 burg, Liverpool  
 Read, E, and T Baker, Great Russell-street  
 Ritchie, W Finsbury square  
 Renton, W Hoxton-fields  
 Raudill, W Leeds  
 Rimmer, J Liverpool  
 Ranyard, J Stickney  
 Read, A Lower Grosvenor-street  
 Rumford, R W Bartholomew-lane  
 Robinson, C Spalding  
 Roberts, E Coburg-road, Kent-road  
 Rivers, H Ivybridge, Devonshire  
 Rains, JS Wapping-wall  
 Robison, T and SS, Freeman's-court  
 Cornhill  
 Ruffy, SD Paternoster-row, Spitalfields  
 Reay, J Mark-lane  
 Randall, R Coleman-street  
 Sharpe, C Poultry  
 Swan, R Gainsborough  
 Smart, J Kings-late-street  
 Stalker, D, AD Welch, and W Milburn,  
 Lendenhall-street  
 Shelley, G M St. Mary, Whitechapel  
 Sewell, J and D M'Murdo, Houslow  
 Smith, W Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
 Smith, W Liverpool  
 Spring, JO Coningsby, Lincoln  
 Smith, E Tothill street, Westminster  
 Sewell, S Aldersgate-street  
 Simpson, G Cophall-court  
 Siffkin, H Bush-lane  
 Sause, J Liverpool  
 Sater, J Samplesbury  
 Sperrin, T Thorbury, Gloucester,  
 Simpson, R Crown-court, Threadneedle  
 street  
 St. Barbe, J Austin-friars  
 Stockham, W Bristol  
 Slipper, J Croxtwick, Norfolk  
 Spooner, R Cornhill  
 Spring, T Great Grimsby  
 Thwaites, Bond-court, Walbrook  
 Turner, W Llangallion, and A Comber,  
 Manchester  
 Tartleton, J Liverpool  
 Tinson, W Christchurch, Southampton,  
 innholder, (Dean L  
 Taylor, W Natwich, Cheshire  
 Venus, J Lower Shadwell  
 Woods, W Hous-ton-street  
 Watkins, W Worcester  
 Whidly, J Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted-  
 spinner, (Few & Co, L  
 Watkin, W and R Careless Aldermanbury  
 Woodruffe, J Commercial-road  
 Willet, T Acton, Cheshire  
 Watson, MA Fareham  
 Watt, J Preston  
 Williams, S Brighthelmstone  
 White, W Chalford, Gloucestershire  
 Wheeler, J Stratford-on-Avon  
 Witherspoon, M Lave pool  
 White, MA Great Coggeshall, Essex  
 Willis, J Wardour-street  
 Williams, RHF and P Wilson, Liverpool

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE the breaking-up of the long frost, ploughing and field-culture generally has proceeded with all possible diligence, and in proportion to the facilities offered by the soil. The late and present renewal of the rigors of winter have occasioned some impediment, and also some degree of injury to incipient vegetation. The wheats, however, and all arable lands, will receive a full portion, this season, of the benefits which never fail to ac-

cure from a frost of considerable duration attended with a sufficient cover of snow. The young clovers, and all crops of that description, it is apprehended, have suffered greatly from the rigor of the frost, which has been so severe as to ruin great breadths of Swedish turnips; as to the common turnips, they are in many parts totally destroyed. Considerable quantities of the potatoes in store have been frosted, whilst the apples have never been known

now to keep better, and never was there a more plentiful season of that most useful fruit. The low meadows have been generally flooded from the sudden thaw; and the wheats, so situated, are supposed to have received heavy damage. Cattle, and all stock, have done well at the homestead; all such as have been exposed abroad will take a long time, and expensive keep, to recover their lost condition and aptitude for thrift. Money is said to be scarce in the country, although its abundance is boasted in the metropolis. Prices, whether for corn or flesh meat, have suffered little variation. Wool a dull trade, with the exception of a few places, where the movement is not very noticeable. Nothing doing in hops: the stock on hand great. Horses of all descriptions fetch less money. Universal complaints of distress in the country. In the North, it is reported, that the labourer can scarcely, by his earnings, 'keep life and soul together,' and the poor's rates are fearfully advancing. Ten and twelve shillings per week, said to be the maximum obtained in the best counties for those labourers who can find employment. Heavy losses expected to be sustained by the destruction of the turnip crop, of which, a month hence, there will be full experience. Indeed, much hay and corn has already been expended upon cattle and sheep, and much expence incurred by the necessity of picking up the turnips from the frozen soil, where they could

be at all come at. But all these difficulties and losses, in a long frost, seem insufficient to prevail on the unmindful farmer to take the easy and comparatively unexpensive method of storing part of his turnips, certainly one of the best and most profitable of his economical precautions. The 'heavy heart' with which the farmer proceeds in his labours, is reiterated through most of the reports. From the aspect of things, he can discover no hope of remuneration. This, indeed, may come to be a source of bitter regret to those who have sided with the measures, which, during the last five-and-twenty years, have brought such bitter distress upon the country; it may, in good hope, work a favourable change in their sentiments, and rekindle their patriotism; convincing them, that all remedies short of removing the whole burden of unnecessary and corrupt taxation, are mere plausible and contemptible inanities.

*Smithfield*: Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton to 5s. to 7s.—Veal 5s. to 7s.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 5s.—Bath do. 6s. to 6s. 8d.—Fat 3s. 11d.

*Corn Exchange*: Wheat 50s. to 76s.—Barley 26s. to 45s.—Oats 19s. to 32s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 11d. and 9d.—Hay (new) 3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.—Clover do. 5l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 2l. 2s. Coals in the Pool, 36s. to 47s. 6s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex*; Feb. 18.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Year 1819.*

	Mean.	Maximum.	Date.	Wind.	Minimum.	Date.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Date.
Barometer ..	29.67	30.29	Jan. 1 and 2 Sep. 21	N.W. and E. N.E.	28.84	Feb. 21	W.	1.45	0.91	Feb. 23
Thermometer	50° 92	82° ½	July 4 Aug. 24	S.W. E.	17 °	Dec. 10	N.	65°	26 ¾°	May 3
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	22.30	91 ¾	July 30	E.	0	—	Variable	91 ¾	63	July 29

Days.  
Clear and chiefly clear..... 70  
Partially cloudy..... 72  
Cloudy and chiefly cloudy 223  
365

Days.  
Rain..... 151  
Hail..... 9  
Snow ..... 8  
168  
Fair..... 197  
365

Prevailing wind,—W.

Prevailing modification of cloud, — Cumuli and Cirro-stratus.

The mean height of the barometer is about 0.05 of an inch higher than that of 1818: but the mean temperature and evaporation are somewhat lower; the former is 1 ½ and the latter 1°.

*Results*



Results for the Month of Jan. 1820.

	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.
Barometer ..	29.66	30.47	9	N.E.	28.66	19	W.	1.81	0.82	22
Thermometer	32.74	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	27	S.W.	11°	15	N.E.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ °	19
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	5.93	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ °	19	W.	0	2, 9, & 30	W. & S.W.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ °	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	19

Prevailing wind,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 7; snow, 11.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus,
3	13	3	4	1	1

With the exception of a few slight thaws, namely, on the 2d, 6th, 17th, 19th, and 21st, the frost continued unusually severe, accompanied with cloudy and foggy weather, and frequent falls of snow, from the 1st to the 23d; it then broke up, and the remaining eight days were mild and cloudy, with light showers of rain. About two inches of snow fell between the 8th and 12th, and nearly three inches, accompanied with a gale of wind from the east, in the evening of the 20th; this last was the heaviest fall we had in the course of the month.

A large, faint, but well-defined halo, appeared round the moon in the evening of the 23d. A few of the coldest days, with the minimum temperature of each annexed, are as follow, viz. the 1st, 19°; 4th, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; 5th, 25°; 7th, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; 8th and 9th, 21°; 12th, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ °; 13th, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; 15th, 11°; 16th, 23°; 17th, 25°; 21st, 23°; and the 22d, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. The average for the month has not been so low since January 1815, which was 32°·6.

From accounts in the daily papers, it appears that the thermometer was between 8° and 10° lower in the country on the morning of the 15th. For instance, at Barton-street and Eltham, in Kent, it was down to 4°; at Tottenham and Stratford by Bow, 1°; and at Blackheath, below zero.

With respect to the barometer, the mercury was very unsteady, and the fluctuations were very great; the mean variation in twenty-four hours for the month amounts to 0.27 of an inch. The maximum is

higher than it has been for these five years, and exceeds that of the last month by half an inch. The minimum however is equally as low.

The above papers also stated, that, in accounts which had been received from Christiana in Norway, it was mentioned that the barometer, on the 7th inst. rose there to the extraordinary height of 29 inches 16 lines (about 30.33 inches), which had not taken place there for many years; that the sea was eight feet lower on that day than it had been for the last twenty years, and that Professor Hanstein, who measured its height, made also some experiments as to the intensity of the magnetic, but found the needle in such agitation, that he could obtain no fixed result from his experiments.

A. E.

St. John's square, Feb. 18th, 1820.

The thermometer at Sidmouth, situated north-east at Wallis's Royal Marine Library, during the month of January, average 36°, was never below 16°, and several days between 40° and 50°.

A self-registering thermometer, exposed to the open air in Barton-street, Westminster, denoted the lowest degrees in the present winter as under:

Dec. 11, 1819....	13°	Highbury....	11
Jan. 1, 1820.....	16		
— 5 .....	16		
— 13 .....	14		
— 15 .....	9	Eltham 4°; Strat-	
		ford 1°; Tottenham 1°; Blackheath	
		below zero.	

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.

### SPAIN.

**F**LESH and blood, though besotted with the superstitions of the lowest priestcraft, have been unable to bear longer the government of the beloved Ferdinand! The army, from 10 to 15,000 strong, assembled near

MONTHLY MAG. No. 367.

Cadiz, and destined to reinforce the bloody general who has desolated Venezuela and Grenada, unwilling to embark on such a service, and leave their country in bondage, openly revolted, and, seizing their generals, have taken positions in Andalusia which hitherto

2 A

thereto have defied attack. The following is one of their proclamations:

**Inhabitants of Algeciras!**—The shouts of joy and satisfaction with which you last night received the national troops under my command, convince me of your good sentiments and ardent desires that the system of oppression should no longer continue which has reduced you to a state of nullity, debasement, and misery. This state will now soon be brought to a close. The generous cry raised by the national army has been the aurora of happiness to our country. The towns in which it is stationed have returned to those laws which in other times constituted their felicity. From slaves, bent down under a shameful yoke, they have been changed into freemen. The trammels to their industry have disappeared, and the hope of their future glory and prosperity has for its support the dominion of the laws, which ought to be founded on the will of the nation, and equal for all the individuals composing the state.

**Inhabitants of Algeciras!**—From last night you also have entered into the happy number. The Constitution so much sighed for is about to be re-instated within your walls. Your own choice shall give to you the magistrates who are to govern you, and the empire of the laws shall supersede that of whim and caprice. Equal in their eye, no longer dread arbitrary acts, so destructive to unhappy nations. You at length breathe: dare now to become men. Do not trust to the suggestions of those who are too interested in the cause of despotism to be believed. Those who preach up slavery, are either wicked or foolish men. Examine them well, and you will find they subsist on your sufferings and wretchedness. Their welfare is in opposition with the public good. Can it be deemed strange, that they should seek to prolong a state of things, as sad in the eyes of reason as it is fatal to the repose and prosperity of the people?

If you have read the proclamations and manifesto of the national army, you already know its resolution and sentiments. Children of their country as they are, they wish that country itself to decide what is to be their destiny. Our fathers are about to assemble; the guardians of the people will form the laws they may deem most conducive to our prosperity and grandeur. Prepare for this happy moment, now at hand: wait for it with the firm resolution of not being disheartened in your enterprise, well assured that constancy will act as an impenetrable bulwark against all the attacks of the wicked. They will disappear as smoke at the sight of those who pursue the path of honour and glory. Long live the nation—Long live the reli-

gion of our forefathers—Long live the government that makes us happy and free!

Head-quarters of division, at Algeciras, Feb. 1, 1820.

Commandant-gen. of the First Division,  
RAFAEL DE RIEGO.

General Freyre, one of the colleagues of Wellington, has been appointed by Ferdinand to lead a body of troops, in whom they hope to depend, against the Patriots; and, although some operations are said to have been commenced, no results were known in England when this sheet was put to press.

Some kind of political revolutions, and the establishment of constitutional free governments, are however confidently expected to take place in several countries on the Continent, as well in the north as in the middle and south. Philosophers have not written, and printing-presses have not been wrought, in vain.

#### FRANCE.

The tranquillity of France has been disturbed by the assassination of the unpopular nephew of the king, the DUC DE BERRI, by one Louvel, an old soldier of the Revolution. He was stabbed as he was leaving the Opera, on Sunday, the 13th inst. and died in a few hours, surrounded by the royal family. The examinations of Louvel prove that he was a political fanatic, who considered the Bourbons as allies of the enemies of France, whose presence in France is a disgrace to the country, and who rejoices in the martyrdom which he considers himself destined to suffer.—His replies on examination were as follow:

Q. What induced you to commit this crime?—A. My opinions, my sentiments.

Q. What are they?—A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

Q. In that supposition, why did you attack the Duke de Berri in preference to the rest?—A. Because he is the youngest prince of the royal family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate that race, so hostile to France.

Q. Do you repent your act?—A. No.

Q. Had you any instigator, any accomplice?—A. None.

He was escorted by two *gendarmes*, and placed near the body, the sight of which excited in him no emotion whatever. He maintained undisturbed his usual unconcern. The Prefect of Police put to him the following interrogatories:

Q. Do you know again the prince whom you assassinated?—A. I do know him again.

Q. I require you again to reveal the names



names of your accomplices?—*A.* I have none.

*Q.* If the justice of man cannot induce you to tell the truth, reflect on the justice of God?—*A.* God is merely a name; he never came upon the earth.

*Q.* What could induce you to commit an action so guilty?—*A.* I wished to have restrained from it, but it was beyond my power to do so.

*Q.* What was your motive?—*A.* I hoped to make it serve as a lesson to the great men of my country, who abuse their power.

*Q.* Do you persist in saying no one inspired you with the idea of this horrid crime?—*A.* Yes: moreover, it is in the hands of justice; let her therefore do her duty, and let her discover those whom it is presumed are my accomplices.

The court-party in France, by an unhappy fatality or fatuity, have seized on this occasion for depriving the French even of the pretended forms of the Charter; and it is proposed to place the journals for five years under a censorship, and to modify the forms, so as to nullify the rights of popular election to the Chamber of Representatives.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament assembled, to take the oaths to the new sovereign, George IV. on Sunday, the day after the death of George III. It has since met for the dispatch of temporary and urgent business, previous to its dissolution, according to usage, on the demise of the King. The virtuous energies of the people are therefore about to be put to the test; and it is to be hoped that all honest men will unite in their respective districts, and return upright and sensible representatives to the new Parliament,—men who will support those measures of reform, about which there can, among good men, be but one opinion; and who will enquire into the origin of the late wicked wars against liberty, and punish their criminal authors.

While these subjects engrossed general attention, the sudden announcement of the discovery in the metropolis of a conspiracy of armed desperadoes, has excited universal surprise and horror. It appears that Arthur Thistlewood, a man who had been previously tried for high treason, had assembled a club of desperate artizans, in a room over a stable in Cato-street, Mary-le-bone, and, information being communicated to the Police by an accomplice, they were surrounded, and taken on the 23d, after a vigorous, bloody, and murderous resistance. It is so customary, in cases of this kind, to exaggerate the designs of all conspirators, that we withhold our

credence to reports in vulgar circulation till they are proved in evidence, or sustained by authority. It appears that the deliberations of these men took place in arms, and that the room was full of weapons of destruction, evidently collected for some murderous purpose, and not essential to any enquiries about truth. Nor is there any doubt but the whole were a party of wretched desperadoes, ripe for any mischief. A Bow-street officer fell in the struggle; and several on both sides were severely wounded. A thousand pounds being offered for the apprehension of Thistlewood, he was taken in bed on the following morning. Their number was twenty-five, and about half of them have been taken. It is at the same time proper to state, that none of them were connected with, or recognized by, any political party.

A coroner's jury has since sat on the body of the police-officer, and a verdict of WILFUL MURDER has been given against Thistlewood and his associates.

The publication of the following documents attended the death of George III. and the accession of George IV.:—  
*At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th day of Jan. 1820.*

His Majesty, being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:

I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the king, my beloved father.

It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion; but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country.

Called upon, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my dear father's name, the government of his realm. The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy

satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties, of the kingdom.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly. J. BULLER.

*At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th of January, 1820,—Present—*

**The King's most excellent Majesty.**

H.R.H. the Duke of York; H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence; H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester; H.R.H. the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.

Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; Duke of Athol; Duke of Montrose; Marquis Wellesley; Marquis Camden; Earl of Lauderdale; Earl of Chatham; Earl Bathurst; Earl of Liverpool; Earl of Mulgrave; Viscount Melville; Viscount Sidmouth; Bishop of London; Right Hon. the Speaker; Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott; Right Hon. Sir Wm. Grant; Right Hon. Thomas Wallace; Right Hon. N. Vansittart; Right Hon. Charles Arbutnot; Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl; Right Hon. Fred. J. Robinson; Right Hon. Robt. Peel; Right Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne; Right Hon. Chas. Bagot; Right Hon. Sir R. Richards; Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield; Right Hon. Sir J. Leach; Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott; Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare, that, understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do, according to the forms used by the law of Scotland,

and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Book.

*The London Gazette Extraordinary.*

*Sunday, Jan. 30, 1820.*

*Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.*—A letter and inclosure, of which the following are copies, have been this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of his late Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

*Windsor Castle, Jan. 29, 1820.*

MY LORD,—It becomes my painful duty to acquaint your lordship, that it has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the king, my beloved father, and our most gracious and excellent sovereign. He expired at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock, p. m.

I enclose the certificate of all the physicians in attendance at this melancholy period. My lord, ever your's most sincerely,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

The Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, &c. &c. &c.  
*Windsor Castle, Jan. 29, 1820.*

It has pleased the Almighty to release his Majesty from all further suffering. His Majesty expired without pain, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock this evening,

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD, M. BAILLE,  
W. HEBERDEN, ROBT. WILLIS,  
DAVID DUNDAS,

For his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**A** MEETING of merchants interested in the trade of Holland, lately took place in the City, when it was resolved to open a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the late extensive inundations in that country.

A Court of Common Council was lately held at Guildhall, when Mr. S. Dixon moved an Address of Condolence to the King, on the demise of his late Majesty, and one of Congratulation on the accession of the present King, which were seconded by Mr. Browne, and agreed to.

An extensive fire lately took place in the premises of Messrs. Thomas and Co. porter-merchants, Thames-street, which rapidly communicated to other adjoining houses, and the whole were entirely consumed. The roof of Fishmongers'-hall sustained considerable damage. The loss was estimated at 20,000*l*.

The Provisional Committee in London for encouragement of industry and reduction of poor's-rates, lately published a series of resolutions, expressing that the poor's-rates being employed as a substitute for wages, is a practice most debasing, and repressive of the energies of the people; and, if persevered in, cannot fail to produce consequences the most alarming. That it being an acknowledged axiom, and recognised by the most eminent writers and statesmen, that, notwithstanding the use of other employments, men generally are addicted to rural habits; and, as it is most important to contemplate that the demand for manual labour in manufacture is necessarily and most considerably abridged by mechanic improvements, it is therefore essentially demanded, that the unemployed generally be employed in agricultural labour.

**MARRIED.**



## MARRIED.

At Hampstead, John Loch, esq. to Miss R. M. Cullen.

John Dalrymple Jacomb, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss E. Bym, of Layton.

George John Parry, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss M. Brooks.

John Humphreys, esq. of Guildford, to Miss C. E. Colby, Rhosy Gilwen, Pembroke.

Mr. John Howard, of Long-acre, to Miss Winstanley, of Tranmere.

William Heathcote, esq. of Mountpleasant, to Miss Sterland, of Mark-lane.

Mr. John Healy Booth, of Thames-street, to Miss A. M. Darby, of Aston-house, Herts.

The Rev. Richard Sandlands, jun. of Putney, to Miss De Brett, of Sloane-street.

Henry Penfold, esq. of Croydon, to Miss M. Wilson, of Great George-street.

John Hodgson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss M. Godfrey, of Purfleet.

Nicholas Warin, esq. of Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss F. Meilun, of Finsbury-square.

Thomas Wakeley, esq. of Argyle-street, to Miss E. Goodchild, of Southwark.

Mr. G. Wells, of London, to Miss S. Scotland, of Littleton, Middlesex.

The Rev. H. Parish, of Epsom, to Miss S. Stowers, of Charter-house-square.

Mr. J. Day Blake, of Clement's Inn, to Miss C. Brown, of Upper North Place, Gray's-inn Road.

C. J. F. Combe, esq. of London, to Miss H. A. Church, of Bedford-place.

Mr. G. Greenland, of Finsbury-place, to Miss H. Finney, of Westminster-road.

Mr. W. Marsden, of Holborn, to Miss E. A. Bishop, of Marlborough Road, Brompton.

A. T. Sampayo, esq. of St. Helen's place, to Miss H. Kent, of Fulham.

C. Parke, esq. of Putney, to Miss L. Alcock, of Roehampton.

Mr. N. Bennett, jun. of Brixton-hill, Surrey, to Miss K. May, of Spitalfields.

G. Marshall, esq. to Miss S. Alexander, both of Godalming.

Sir E. F. Stanhope, Bart. R.N. of Stanwell, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Douell.

Mr. Hallows, of Red-lion-street, to Miss S. Browne, of Carlton-road.

Lieut. T. S. Davis, of the Lincoln Militia, to Miss F. E. Jones, of Stepney.

J. Pimlott, esq. of the Seal Office, Temple, to Mrs. Brooks, of Woodford, Essex.

The Rev. W. C. Smithers, of Queen's College, Oxford, and of Greenwich, to Miss A. Oldershaw, of Islington.

E. Banks, esq. to Miss A. Pitches, of Streatham, Surrey.

W. Wynne, esq. of Paternoster-row, to Miss H. Wright, of Itchen-Abbas.

## DIED.

In the Strand, 75, *F. Wingrave, esq.* a respectable bookseller, and successor to Mr. Nourse, formerly bookseller to the King.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, *Ann*, wife of John Flaxman, esq. R.A. and the eminent sculptor.

In Rupert-street, Leicester-square, *Mr. J. Wood.*

In Arlington-street, Piccadilly, *John La Touche, esq.* an eminent banker, of the firm of La Touche and Co. Dublin, and M.P. for Leitrim.

At Clapton, 87, *Mrs. Greenwood*, widow of Abraham G. esq.

At Stockwell, 85, *T. Lett, esq.*

In Great Surrey-street, 87, *B. Guesà, esq.*

In Percival-street, Northampton-square, 61, *Mr. E. Spencer.*

In Brunswick-place, City-road, 67, *S. Sanders, esq.* one of the serjeant-at-arms to the king.

At South-end, 66, *R. Woodman, esq.* of Montague-square.

In London, 78, *Lieut.-col. Handfield*, uncle to Viscount Galway. Col. Handfield commenced his military career at the siege of Quebec, and was within a few yards of General Wolfe when he fell.

In Fore-street, Cripplegate, 57, *Mr. H. Case.*

At Homerton, 47, *Mrs. Shotter.*

At Kennington-cross, *Mr. W. Wood, jun.*

In Colebrook-row, Islington, *Mrs. J. Mouchett.*

At Hastings, *Miss Sayer*, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

At Richmond, *Miss M. Dundas.*

In Bedford-row, *Miss E. Dealtry.*

In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, *Mr. Handasyde.*

At Camberwell, *Miss C. F. M. Keith*, daughter of Capt. Sir G. M. K. bart.

At Croydon, *Mr. T. Turner.*

In Orchard-street, Portman-square, 59, *T. Veres, esq.*

At Maldon, Surrey, the Rev. *R. Ruding*, vicar of that place, and F.S.A.

In New Cavendish-street, 76, *Lieut.-gen. James Campbell.*

In West-Smithfield, 71, *Mr. James Crease*, an ingenious manufacturer of colours.

88, *Mr. P. T. Meyer*, the eminent composer and professor on the harp. He is supposed to have been the first person who introduced the pedal harp into this country, on his arrival in the year 1776.

In Russel-square, 65, *Sir Vicary Gibbs*, chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and recorder of Bristol. Sir Vicary was always considered a sound lawyer and a man of great legal abilities, but he was of a waspish sour temper, and his conduct while attorney-general rendered him exceedingly unpopular. He first arrived at distinction as second to Mr. Erskine on the state trials of 1794, and was at that time considered

as liberal in the opinions; but the impediments thrown in the way of legal preferment in regard to men of liberal sentiments probably rendered it necessary that he should remove an opinion injurious to his professional advancement, and hence his public intolerance. Nevertheless, among his personal friends his conduct was marked by great amenity; and he has been known to shake a man kindly by the hand, whom he had but an hour before bitterly attacked in his professional and official capacity, saying "the barrister was one person, and the man another."

At his house, in Soho-square, of an apoplectic fit, and at advanced age, *Thomas Brand, esq.* a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and formerly surgeon-extraordinary to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. While in this capacity, he was chiefly employed in cases of rupture, which he professed to cure, but appear to have possessed no greater skill therein than other surgeons. He has published a translation of *M. Savi's Treatise on the Fluor Albus*, 1778; *Chirurgical Essays on the Causes and Symptoms of Ruptures*,

1783; the Case of a Boy who had been mistaken for a Girl, 1787; *Strictures on some of the Doctrines misrepresented by M. Foch*, in his observations upon the new opinions of John Hunter, 1787.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Harrison Pinckard, M.A. to the rectory of Fordley, with the vicarage of Westleton annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. Henry W. R. Birch, A.M. to the vicarage of Roydon, and perpetual curacy of Southwold, Suffolk.

Rev. T. H. Ley, to the living of Landrake, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Whitlocke, chaplain to the Southampton Military College.

Rev. G. Moore, to the perpetual curacy of St. Peter and St. Margaret, Lincoln.

Rev. T. Fisher, to the rectory of Roche, Cornwall.

Rev. J. Thompson, M.A. to the rectory of Lullingstone, Kent.

Rev. T. Garnier, to the rectory of Brightwell, near Wallingford.

The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, to the rectory of North Waltham.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very Eminent and Remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

#### MR. SMITH, THE COMEDIAN.

THIS eminent performer was born of a respectable family, and well educated, having been designed for the Church. Having imbibed a taste for the stage, he got introduced to the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, and made his first attempt on that stage on the 9th of Jan. 1753, when he was about twenty-two years of age. He chose the character of *Theodosius*, in the tragedy of *Theodosius, or the Force of Love*; in which he was supported by Mr. Barry and Mrs. Cibber. He succeeded so well, that the play was performed four successive nights; and he had his first benefit in the following April. In the fall of the same year, he performed the part of the *Earl of Southampton*, in Mr. James's tragedy of the *Earl of Essex*. Mr. Smith, in the summer, joined Mr. Wigmell's company, in their performances in Kent. On his return to his winter duty in London, Mr. Smith was called on to perform parts in comedy; and the correctness he displayed in characters both in tragedy and comedy, stamped him a good and most useful performer. On the secession of Mr. Ross, Mr. Smith came into the first characters, and performed them some years. In what year he removed from Covent Garden Theatre to that of Drury Lane, we cannot precisely say. Mr. Smith married early in life to a lady of a noble family, and lived in a style suited to his situation, caressed by the public, and respected by his friends.

At Drury Lane he was soon in possession of many parts in tragedy, in which he made a respectable figure; but, in genteel comedy, he stood unrivalled. Garrick himself did not move with more ease and elegance. In 1775 Mr. Jephson brought forth his tragedy of *Braganza*, in which Mr. Smith performed the principal character, and shewed himself equal, in the impassioned parts of tragedy, to any actor then on the stage. After this, he had every character he chose to undertake, both in tragedy and comedy. In *Richard III.* he was said by many to have been equal to Mr. Garrick. Sheridan's *School for Scandal* afforded him an opportunity to acquire fresh laurels in what was undoubtedly his forte,—the character of the gentleman; and indeed, in the Theatre, he was always distinguished by the name of *Gentleman Smith*. His *Young Beville*, his *Lord Townley*, and various other characters, few have equalled. Having lost his first wife, he married a second; by which he made an addition to his fortune. He continued on the stage until the year 1788, when he retired to a seat he possessed near Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk; where, by using much exercise and moderation in living, he attained to the great age of eighty-eight. Smith, both on the stage and off, was equally respected. He once since his retirement performed at Drury Lane Theatre, as an act of friendship to his old friend King, at his benefit, in which he played the part of *Charles* with



with great spirit, and spoke a prologue written for the occasion. Mr. Smith was remarkably fond of hunting, and pursued that exercise after he was eighty years of age, until an accident that he met with taught him that it was time to give it up. During his whole life, he associated with the best company, and was well received by them.

WILLIAM HENRY, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.  
*Late President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.*

THE late Mr. Henry was descended from a respectable family, which for several generations had resided in the county of Antrim. His paternal grandfather commanded a company of foot in the service of James the Second, and during the disturbed times which in Ireland succeeded the revolution, was shot by an assassin in his own garden.

He was born on the 26th of October, O.S. in the year 1734. For some years he remained under the tuition of his mother, who was admirably fitted for the task, and of whom he was always accustomed to speak with the warmest affection and gratitude. At a proper age, he was sent to the grammar-school of Wrexham, at that time in considerable repute.

Mr. Jones, an eminent apothecary of Wrexham, proposed to take Mr. Henry as an apprentice. With Mr. Jones he continued till that gentleman died suddenly from an attack of gout, when he was articulated for the remainder of the term to a respectable apothecary at Knutsford in Cheshire. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he engaged himself as principal assistant to Mr. Malbon, who then took the lead as an apothecary at Oxford. In the year 1759 he settled at Knutsford, where he soon afterwards married. After remaining five years at this place, he embraced the opportunity of succeeding to the business of a respectable apothecary in Manchester, where he continued for nearly half a century.

Soon after Mr. Henry's settlement in Manchester, the late Dr. Percival removed to the same town from Warrington. That eminent physician was early inspired with the same ardent zeal for the cultivation of professional and general knowledge which afterwards so much distinguished him.

In the year 1771 he communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London "An improved Method of preparing Magnesia Alba," which was published in the second volume of their Transactions. Two years afterwards, it was reprinted, along with Essays on other subjects, in a separate volume, which was dedicated by Mr. Henry to his friend Dr. Percival.

The calcination of magnesia had at that time been practised only in connexion with philosophical inquiries. Dr. Black,

in an essay which is still perhaps not surpassed in chemical philosophy as an example of inductive investigation, had fully established the differences between magnesia, in its common and in its calcined state; but he does not appear to have made trial of the pure earth as a medicine, though several inconveniences, from its use in the common form, had long before been pointed out by Hoffman.

It was probably in consequence of the publication of these inquiries, that Mr. Henry was admitted into the Royal Society of London, of which he became a Fellow in May 1775. The persons most active in promoting his election, were Sir John Pringle and Dr. Priestley; and he had the advantage not only of the vote, but of the favourable influence, of Dr. Franklin, who happened at that time to be in London.

The writings of the celebrated Lavoisier were introduced by Mr. Henry to the notice of the English reader in 1776. The earliest work of that philosopher was a volume, consisting partly of an historical view of the progress of pneumatic chemistry from the time of Van Helmont downwards, and partly of a series of original essays, which are valuable, as containing the germs of his future discoveries. To this work Mr. Henry added, in the notes, occasional views of the labours of contemporary English chemists.

The occasion of Mr. Henry's next appearance as the author of a separate work arose out of an accidental circumstance. He had found that the water of a large still-tub was preserved sweet for several months by impregnating it with lime, though, without this precaution, it soon became extremely putrid. This fact suggested to him an eligible method of preserving water at sea; but, as lime-water is unfit for almost every culinary purpose, some simple and practicable method was required of separating that earth from the water, before being applied to use. This he ascertained might be accomplished at little expense by carbonic acid; the gas from a pound of chalk, and twelve ounces of oil of vitriol, being found sufficient for the decomposition of 120 gallons of lime-water. Since that time, the preservation of water at sea has been accomplished by the simple expedient of stowing it in vessels constructed or lined with some substance which is not capable of impregnating water with any putrescible ingredient; for good spring water, it is well known, contains essentially nothing that disposes it to putrefaction.

The philosophical pursuits of Mr. Henry not long after this period, received an additional stimulus by the establishment of the Society to which these pages are addressed, and by his anxious desire to fulfil his duties as a member of it. To him, on its being first regularly organized, in the winter

winter of 1781, was confided the office of one of the secretaries. At a subsequent period, he was advanced to the station of vice-president; and in the year 1807, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Rev. George Walker, F.R.S., he received from the society, and retained during the rest of his life, the highest dignity which it has to bestow.

During the long season of Mr. Henry's activity as a member of this institution, his communications to it were very frequent. Many of these were intended only to excite an evening's discussion; and, having served that purpose, were withdrawn by their author; but the number is still considerable which are preserved in the Society's published volumes. As might be expected, they are of various degrees of merit; but there are among them two papers which have contributed greatly to his reputation as a chemical philosopher.

The Essay on Ferments and Fermentation is valuable, not for the theoretical speculations which it contains, for these have been superseded by subsequent discoveries, but for a few facts of considerable importance. It was at that time believed, that the infusion of malt called wort, could not be made to ferment without the addition of yeast or barm; but Mr. Henry discovered that wort may be brought into a state of fermentation, by being impregnated with carbonic acid gas. By a fermentation thus excited, he obtained not only good beer, but yeast fit for the making of bread; and, from separate portions of the fermented liquor, he procured also ardent spirit and vinegar; thus proving that the fermentative process had been fully completed. He found, however, that flour and water boiled to the consistence of a thin jelly, and impregnated with carbonic acid in a Nooth's machine, passed into fermentation, and by the third day had assumed the appearance of yeast, for which it served as a tolerable substitute in the baking of bread.

The other memoir, which is distinguished by its value and importance, is entitled "Considerations relative to the Nature of Wool, Silk, and Cotton, as objects of the art of dying; on the various Preparations and Mordants requisite for these different Substances; and on the Nature and Properties of Colouring Matter."

In the year 1783, an institution arose out of this society, which had great merit, not only in its plan and objects, but in the ability exerted by the several persons who were concerned in their fulfilment. It was destined to occupy, in a rational and instructive manner, the evening leisure of young men whose time during the day was devoted to commercial employments. For this purpose, regular course of lectures were delivered on the belles lettres, on moral philosophy, on anatomy and physiology, and on natural philosophy and

chemistry. Mr. Henry, assisted by a son whose loss he had afterwards to deplore, and whose promising talents and attainments obtained for him at an early period of life a mask of the approbation of this society, delivered several courses of lectures on chemistry to numerous and attentive audiences.

Besides the lectures on the general principles of chemistry, Mr. Henry delivered a course on the arts of bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing; and, to render this course more extensively useful, the terms of access to it were made easy to the superior class of operative artisans.

Mr. Henry had now reached a period of life when the vigour of the bodily powers and the activity of the mind begin, in most persons, to manifest a sensible decay. From this time, however, though he did not embark in new experimental inquiries, yet he continued for many years to feel a warm interest in the advancement of science, and to maintain an occasional correspondence with persons highly eminent for their rank as philosophers, both in this and other countries. His medical occupations had greatly increased, and, for a further interval of fifteen or twenty years, he had a share of professional employment, which falls to the lot of very few. This, and the superintendence or some chemical concerns, prevented him from attempting more than to keep pace with the progress of knowledge. He was in no haste, however, to claim that exemption from active labour to which advanced age is fairly entitled; and it was not till a very few years before his death, that he retired from the exercise of the medical profession.

The summers of the years 1814 and 1815 were spent by Mr. Henry in the country; a mode of life, which, now that his season of active exertion was passed, was peculiarly suited to him, not only by the tranquil retirement which it afforded, but by its enabling him to indulge that sensibility to the charms of rural scenery, which can perhaps only exist in a pure and virtuous mind. His perception of these pleasures was at no period more lively than after he had entered his 81st year.

The winter of the year 1815, which Mr. Henry passed in Manchester, was a season of greater suffering than was usual to him; for, though of a delicate constitution, yet he happily, even at this advanced time of life, enjoyed an almost entire exemption from painful diseases. He was unable to take his customary walks, and was oppressed by feelings, which induced him to look forward to the close of life, with the certainty of its near approach, but with calm and dignified resignation. The event which he had anticipated took place on 18th of June, 1816, when he had nearly completed his 82d year.

PROVINCIAL



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A**T a late meeting of the merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of Newcastle, for taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to Parliament, praying for a reform in the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, Charles William Bigge, esq. in the chair; it was, on the motion of James Losh, esq. seconded by T. E. Headlam, esq. M.D. resolved unanimously, That a moderate and constitutional reform in the Commons House of Parliament, would manifestly promote the true interests of the people in this kingdom; That we deem it of the utmost importance that petitions should be presented to the House of Commons, praying for the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, for an extension of the right of suffrage, for disfranchising such boroughs as have either fallen into decay, or become notoriously dependent and corrupt, and for giving the right of representation which shall be so taken from such boroughs, to the larger unrepresented towns, and to such populous towns as have not an adequate number of representatives.

A system of employment for the prisoners has recently been introduced into the county-gaol of Durham. They manufacture cordage, door-mats, girthing, and mops; and other manufactures for the consumption of flax are to follow.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Harrison, to Miss M. Glyston.—Mr. R. Pinkney, to Miss E. Hetherington: all of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Jobson, of Alnwick, to Miss M. Cork, of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Hawthorn, to Miss J. Taylor, of Newburn.—Mr. H. D. Parry, of Liverpool, to Miss I. Watson, of Newcastle.—At Durham, Mr. G. Davison, to Miss D. Calvert, of Durham.—Mr. R. Hardy, to Miss J. Ingram, of Woodwell House.—Mr. A. Henderson, to Miss M. Burn, both of North Shields.—Mr. R. Greenwell, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss M. A. Pearson, of Durham.—Mr. Barry, to Miss J. Nelson, both of Bishopwearmouth.—At Darlington, Mr. J. Appleby, of Stockton, to Miss M. Bullman, of Darlington.—Mr. H. Ridley, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Booth, of Sunderland.—Mr. G. Taylor, to Miss E. Kay, both of Stockton.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Miss Turner, of Forth Street.—Mr. Coulson.—78, Mr. W. Harper.—Mrs. Richmond.—In High Friar-street, 83, Mrs. Smith.—At an advanced age, Mr. Kay, suddenly.

At Gateshead, 71, Mr. R. Hudson.—Mr. T. Findlay.

At Durham, 60, Mrs. E. Knowles.—

22, Mr. Wm. Gunner.—24, Mrs. M. Nesbitt.—80, Mrs. M. Hunter.—37, Mr. Wm. Saunders.—38, Mr. G. Brack.—43, Mr. J. Unwin.—60, Mrs. J. Dickson.—Mrs. Walton.

At North Shields, E. Chambers.

At South Shields, 36, Mrs. Anderson.—66, Mrs. Thurlbeck.

At Sunderland, 88, Mr. R. Chilton.—35, Mr. R. Collin.—Mr. R. Hodgson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 44, Mrs. Jamieson.

At Darlington, 56, Miss Pearse, deservedly respected.

At Stockton, 80, Mr. J. Coates, much respected.—77, Mrs. J. B. Kitching.—53, Mr. R. Sotheran.

At Carr's Hill, 76, Mr. J. Harding.—At Unsworth, 57, Mr. B. Raffield, deservedly respected.—At West Auckland, Mr. J. Robinson.—72, Mrs. M. Brown.—At West Gate Hill, Mrs. M. Wood.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The friends of Mr. Brougham and the Lowther interest are vigorously on the alert, for the representation of Westmoreland in the next Parliament.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Boyd, to Miss E. Brunskill.—Mr. B. Higgins, to Miss E. James: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Holme, of Carlisle to Miss M. Messenger, of Scotby.—R. Potts, esq. to Miss M. C. Weston, of Bath.—Mr. P. Edgar, of Carlisle, to Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. J. Crabbe, to Miss E. Russell.—Mr. W. Armstrong, to Miss A. Wade: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. E. Cunningham, to Miss E. Irvin.—Mr. W. Frazer, to Miss J. Adamson.—Mr. W. Wedgewood, to Miss M. Yeowart: all of Workington.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 81, Mrs. C. Briscoe.—85, Mr. John Brown.—62, Mr. A. Henderson.—69, Samuel Atkinson, esq.—35, Mr. H. Bell.—45, Mr. R. Sutton, respected.—56, Mr. J. Hugginson.—79, Mrs. S. Nixon.—21, Mr. T. Liddle.—63, Mr. J. Wilson.—66, Mrs. J. Lister.

At Whitehaven, 73, Mr. J. Burn.—82, Mr. C. Ridley.—Mrs. J. Gibson.—60, Mrs. M. Briscoe.—81, Mr. J. Lewis.—77, Mrs. E. Anderson.—In Cross-street, 79, J. Fisher, M.D., rector of Drax, and perpetual curate of Carleton in Yorkshire, graduate of the University of Leyden, honorary fellow of the Physical Society in Edinburgh, and author of the "Review of Dr. Priestley's Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity," and of "The Practice of Medicine made Easy."

At Workington, 81, Mrs. Falcon, widow of John Falcon, esq.—Mrs. G. Lowden.—Mr. D. Maudler.

At Skelton, 23, Miss J. Nelson.

At Penrith, 29, Mr. T. Wilson.—70, Mrs. M. Gaskin.

At Cockermouth, 69, Mrs. F. Wilson.

At Egremont, 74, Mrs. J. Adamson.

#### YORKSHIRE,

Distress, the consequence of the want of work, has continued to prevail in this county. Demands for black cloths have created a temporary bustle; but for these, the spring manufactures have been retarded. In Leeds the distress was lately so great, that 190*l.* was given to the poor in one day. A meeting lately took place in that town, "to take into consideration the propriety of empowering the churchwardens and overseers to rent twenty acres of land for the employment of the poor, or to re-let it to them for that purpose;" Henry Hall, esq. in the chair. It was unanimously resolved, that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Leeds be empowered to rent 20 acres of land for the employment of the poor, or to re-let the same in any quantity to the poor, for that purpose, agreeably to the Act of 59 Geo. III. cap. 12.

An address was lately presented by a deputation of one hundred noblemen and gentlemen to Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth-house, "to testify the gratitude of the West-Riding for his Lordship's services during his continuance in the office of Lord Lieutenant, a period of more than 20 years." It was signed by 6000 of his friends and neighbours, and presented by Lord Althorpe.

*Married.*] R. Champney, esq. of Ellerker, to Miss M. Marshall.—Mr. T. Allinson, to Miss Drury.—Mr. H. Middleton to Miss A. Tiplady.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Copeland: all of Hull.—H. C. Russell, esq. to M. A. Thorp.—Mr. M. Johnson, to Miss A. Hardisty.—Mr. C. Watson, to Miss S. Morgan: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Armley, to Miss M. A. Wigglesworth, of Leeds.—J. H. Resdale, esq. of Winsley, to Miss L. Rimington, of Leeds.—Mr. Starkie, of Huddersfield, to Miss J. Ruddocks, of Herbury.—John R. Ralph, esq. of Wheatley, to Miss A. Ramsden, of Halifax.—Rev. E. Hall, of Broughton, to Miss M. A. Swanson, of Halifax.

*Died.*] At Hull, in Paradise-place, 70, Mrs. Ellis.—69, Mr. J. Green.—64, Capt. W. Hunter, much respected.

At Leeds, 55, Mr. S. Holl.—87, Mr. L. Atkinson.—Mrs. E. Hardwick.—Mrs. Flint.—51, Mrs. A. Hobson.—68, Mr. M. Bell.—62, Mrs. Simons, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Hussey.—72, Mr. J. Dawson.—31, Mrs. A. Hobson.—80, Mrs. G. Grant.—69, Mrs. Eastburn.—54, Mrs. Bray.

At Huddersfield, King-street, 27, Mr. R. Wood.—56, Mr. W. Cockshott.—Mr. S. Calvert.—Mr. E. Makiel, much respected.—82, Mr. T. Greenwood.

At Pontefract, 32, Mr. J. Handley, highly respected.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Field.—73, Mrs. Lawrence.—Mrs. Walsh.—19, Miss Norris, deeply regretted.—Mrs. Drake.—78, Mr. Holdsworth, lamented.

At Wakefield, 69, Mrs. D. Johnson.—49, Mr. T. Holdsworth, much respected.

At Wetherby, Mrs. Booth, wife of the Rev. J. B. deservedly esteemed.

#### LANCASHIRE.

At the late Lancashire quarter sessions there were 231 prisoners for trial; 44 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, 161 to be imprisoned, 3 discharged on recognizance, 15 acquitted, and against 8 no bills were found. At these sessions, John Chorlton, a servant of Mrs. Wroe, for publishing the *Manchester Observer*, containing an alleged libel headed "Peterloo Massacre," was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, sureties, &c.; Joseph Shaw, for publishing *Sherwin's Register*, to twelve months' imprisonment; and Sarah Hough and Louisa Hough, for publishing the *Observer*, to six months' imprisonment. David Wroe, a child of ten years of age, was desired to plead guilty, and fined 6*d.* Mr. Wroe has been compelled, by the number of *ex-officio* informations, to decline the *Manchester Observer*, which in future will be published by Mr. Evans.

The Grand Jury at the late Liverpool sessions found a true bill against Paul Cordwell, the deputy-constable of Warrington, Joseph Sheldermine, Edward Cooper, and Richard Smith, for an assault upon Sir Charles Wolseley, in the month of October last. This case has excited considerable public interest.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Gillis, to Miss D. Tyrer.—Mr. J. H. Robinson, to Miss Pyc.—Mr. W. Broom, to Miss Tyrer.—J. M'Cannon, esq. to Miss M. A. Roper.—Mr. R. Preston, to Miss M. Grace.—Mr. W. Walworth, to Miss S. Edgely: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Jewitt, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Parkinson, of Lancaster.—Mr. Fawdington, to Miss Hilton.—Mr. W. Craven, to Miss M. T. Williams.—Mr. J. Surman, to Miss E. Jones: all of Manchester.—Mr. W. Skinner, of Manchester, to Miss R. Smith, of Salford.—Mr. J. Riley, to Miss M. A. Platt, both of Salford.—Mr. W. Marshall, of Ardwick, to Miss Miller, of Preston.—Mr. Sentzenich, of Liverpool, to Miss F. M. Ellenthorne, of Salford.—Mr. W. Skinner, of Manchester, to Mrs. R. Smith, of Salford.—Mr. E. Perceval, of Rochdale, to Miss Orme, of Liverpool.—Mr. Mooney, to Miss Glassbrook, both of Wigan.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 36, Edward Burrow, esq.

At Manchester, Mrs. Roden.—Mr. Fazakerley.—Mrs. Miller.—In Lower By-

rom-



rom-street, Mr. W. Ryder.—In Golden-place, Oxford-road, 56, Mrs. Egerton, much respected.—Mr. J. Mellor.

At Salford, 45, Mr. W. Barge, deservedly respected.—48, Mr. G. Barrett.—On Green Bank Terrace, 56, Mr. W. Mouncey.—69, Mrs. H. Dewhurst.—52, Mrs. M. Vaughan.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Handley.—72, Mrs. A. Robertson.—Capt. T. Rockliffe.—30, Mr. E. Spencer.—56, Mrs. M. Baker.—Mrs. Shepherd.—41, Mr. H. Widow.—23, Miss A. Wood.—67, Mrs. Houghton.—Mrs. Alsop, of Eaton Place.—48, Mr. W. Heighway.

At Rochdale, 28, Mr. J. Barlow.

At Preston, 62, Mr. J. Scott.

At Knaresley, Mr. R. Naylor.—At Ardwick, Mrs. Hyde, widow of Robert H. esq.—At Parbold-hall, 56, the Rev. J. Wadsworth, greatly respected.

#### CHESHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Chester, on behalf of the distressed poor, the mayor in the chair: a liberal subscription was entered into, headed by Earl Grosvenor.

A number of workmen out of employment lately yoked themselves to a large stone, which they dragged all the way from Runcorn to Liverpool, collecting donations on the road and in the streets.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hickson, to Miss Dean.—Mr. Dakin, to Miss Kent.—Mr. R. Pritchard, to Miss S. Barnes: all of Chester.—Mr. T. Rider, to Miss M. Millington, of Chester.—Mr. J. D. Lewis, of Chester, to Miss Robinson, of Wellinborough.—Mr. J. Swainson, to Miss S. Smith, both of Oulton.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Hunter, of Broxton-hall.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. J. Hanshall.—Mr. Cotgreave.—Mr. R. Dutton.—Mr. G. Haswell.—47, Mr. W. C. Jones.

At Northwich, 87, Mrs. Astles.—97, Mr. Astles.

At Seacombe, 62, Mr. M. Harris.—At Thornton, 83, Mr. J. Williamson.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Wallis, to Miss G. Witton.—Mr. Hardy, of Belper, to Miss Johnson, of Duffield.—Mr. S. Pickering, of Irton Wood, to Miss M. Heapy, of Derby.—Mr. R. C. Fosbroke, of Kegworth, to Miss A. B. Weldon, of Derby.—Mr. J. Westerby, of Winster, to Miss Stone, of Derby.—Mr. W. Pike, of Edmonton, to Miss M. A. Saunders, of Derby.—Mr. T. Tunnicliffe, to Miss S. Pickering, both of Melbourne.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. M. Foxcroft.—62, Mrs. Bird, deservedly lamented.—34, Mrs. M. Bouk.—77, S. Clarkson.—80, Ann Clarkson.—Miss Reading, at an advanced age.—78, Mrs. Finney.—80, Mrs. Brearey.—74, Mr. Field.

At Belper, 34, Mrs. G. Harvey.

At Gonalston, 88, Mr. H. Hind.—At North Masham, 80, Mrs. M. Oakes.—At Duffield, 54, Mr. R. Sharp.—At Twyford, 43, Mr. W. West.—At Ashford, 49, Mr. Britnor.—At Sawley, 43, Mr. J. Beers.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, Newark, and other places, subscriptions have been entered into for the relief of the poor. Trade was never known to be worse, nor the number of poor greater.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Bradshaw, to Miss A. Clarke.—Mr. G. Bell, to Miss Vickerstaff: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Blackwell, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Hindley, of London.—Mr. J. Sharp, to Miss Jervis, both of Newark.—Mr. S. Hodgson, to Miss H. Hearson, both of Farnsfield.—Mr. Surg, of Claypole, to Miss S. Hage, of Farnsfield.—Mr. W. Doughty, of Farnsfield, to Mrs. Eason, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 58, Mrs. A. Marriott, of Broad-street.—29, Mr. W. D. Booker, of St. Peter's Church-yard.—45, Mrs. Ann Bean, much respected.—Mrs. Flint.—60, Mr. W. Bains.—71, Mr. W. Godfrey.—Mrs. Severs, deservedly esteemed.—74, Mr. J. Buxton.—62, Francis Wakefield, esq. deservedly lamented.—21, Miss M. Blackwell.

At Mansfield, 62, Mr. S. Hopewell.

At Newark, 70, Mr. T. Down.—43, Mrs. A. Bettinson.—31, Mrs. S. Peel.—73, Mr. J. Jackson.—79, Mrs. M. Cooper.—25, Mr. S. Austin.—80, Mr. J. Redmell.

At Farnsfield, 18, Mr. J. Denman.—58, Mrs. M. Swann.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Andrews, to Miss R. Lumley, both of Lincoln.—Mr. Barwell, to Miss Mirfin, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. W. Brown, of Wide Bargate, Boston, to Miss Cottam, of Low Teynton.—Mr. Tirrell, to Miss Shelton, both of Great Easton.—Mr. W. Bird, of Needham Lodge, to Miss Tomlinson, of Outwell.—Mr. Raithby, to Miss M. Jackson.—Mr. J. Bowers, to Miss A. Scotney: all of Holbeach.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, 68, Mrs. Raby.—At Louth, 76, Mr. J. Dobbs.—80, Mrs. C. Wilkinson.—76, Mr. R. Shear-smith.

At Grantham, advanced in years, Mrs. Goodwill.

At Boston, 67, Mr. B. Williamson.—At Holbeach, 29, Mr. J. Thompson.—At Cranwell, 23, Mr. J. Taylor, regretted.—At Cowfield Gould, 82, Mrs. Watson.—The Rev. Samuel P. Harper, rector of Caythorpe.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The manufacture of black hose has lessened the number of poor famishing workmen at Leicester: considerable numbers have obtained employment.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Parsons, to Miss E.

At Penrith, 29, Mr. T. Wilson.—70, Mrs. M. Gaskin.

At Cockermouth, 69, Mrs. F. Wilson.

At Egremont, 74, Mrs. J. Adamson.

#### YORKSHIRE,

Distress, the consequence of the want of work, has continued to prevail in this county. Demands for black cloths have created a temporary bustle; but for these, the spring manufactures have been retarded. In Leeds the distress was lately so great, that 190*l.* was given to the poor in one day. A meeting lately took place in that town, "to take into consideration the propriety of empowering the churchwardens and overseers to rent twenty acres of land for the employment of the poor, or to re-let it to them for that purpose;" Henry Hall, esq. in the chair. It was unanimously resolved, that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Leeds be empowered to rent 20 acres of land for the employment of the poor, or to re-let the same in any quantity to the poor, for that purpose, agreeably to the Act of 59 Geo. III. cap. 12.

An address was lately presented by a deputation of one hundred noblemen and gentlemen to Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth-house, "to testify the gratitude of the West-Riding for his Lordship's services during his continuance in the office of Lord Lieutenant, a period of more than 20 years." It was signed by 6000 of his friends and neighbours, and presented by Lord Althorpe.

*Married.*] R. Champney, esq. of Ellerker, to Miss M. Marshall.—Mr. T. Allinson, to Miss Drury.—Mr. H. Middleton to Miss A. Tiplady.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Copeland: all of Hull.—H. C. Russell, esq. to M. A. Thorp.—Mr. M. Johnson, to Miss A. Hardisty.—Mr. C. Watson, to Miss S. Morgan: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Armley, to Miss M. A. Wigglesworth, of Leeds.—J. H. Resdale, esq. of Winsley, to Miss L. Rimington, of Leeds.—Mr. Starkie, of Huddersfield, to Miss J. Ruddocks, of Herbury.—John R. Ralph, esq. of Wheatley, to Miss A. Ramsden, of Halifax.—Rev. E. Hall, of Broughton, to Miss M. A. Swanson, of Halifax.

*Died.*] At Hull, in Paradise-place, 70, Mrs. Ellis.—69, Mr. J. Green.—64, Capt. W. Hunter, much respected.

At Leeds, 55, Mr. S. Holl.—87, Mr. L. Atkinson.—Mrs. E. Hardwick.—Mrs. Flint.—51, Mrs. A. Hobson.—68, Mr. M. Bell.—62, Mrs. Simons, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Hussey.—72, Mr. J. Dawson.—51, Mrs. A. Hobson.—80, Mrs. G. Grant.—69, Mrs. Eastburn.—54, Mrs. Bray.

At Huddersfield, King-street, 27, Mr. R. Wood.—56, Mr. W. Cockshott.—Mr. S. Calvert.—Mr. E. Makiel, much respected.—82, Mr. T. Greenwood.

At Pontefract, 32, Mr. J. Handley, highly respected.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Field.—73, Mrs. Lawrence.—Mrs. Walsh.—19, Miss Norris, deeply regretted.—Mrs. Drake.—78, Mr. Holdsworth, lamented.

At Wakefield, 69, Mrs. D. Johnson.—49, Mr. T. Holdsworth, much respected.

At Wetherby, Mrs. Booth, wife of the Rev. J. B. deservedly esteemed.

#### LANCASHIRE.

At the late Lancashire quarter sessions there were 231 prisoners for trial; 44 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, 161 to be imprisoned, 3 discharged on recognizance, 15 acquitted, and against 8 no bills were found. At these sessions, John Chorlton, a servant of Mrs. Wroe, for publishing the *Manchester Observer*, containing an alleged libel headed "Peterloo Massacre," was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, sureties, &c.; Joseph Shaw, for publishing *Sherwin's Register*, to twelve months' imprisonment; and Sarah Hough and Louisa Hough, for publishing the *Observer*, to six months' imprisonment. David Wroe, a child of ten years of age, was desired to plead guilty, and fined 6*d.*! Mr. Wroe has been compelled, by the number of *ex-officio* informations, to decline the *Manchester Observer*, which in future will be published by Mr. Evans.

The Grand Jury at the late Liverpool sessions found a true bill against Paul Cordwell, the deputy-constable of Warrington, Joseph Sheldermine, Edward Cooper, and Richard Smith, for an assault upon Sir Charles Wolseley, in the month of October last. This case has excited considerable public interest.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Gillins, to Miss D. Tyrer.—Mr. J. H. Robinson, to Miss Pye.—Mr. W. Broom, to Miss Tyrer.—J. M'Cannon, esq. to Miss M. A. Roper.—Mr. R. Preston, to Miss M. Grace.—Mr. W. Walworth, to Miss S. Edgely: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Jewitt, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Parkinson, of Lancaster.—Mr. Fawdington, to Miss Hilton.—Mr. W. Craven, to Miss M. T. Williams.—Mr. J. Surman, to Miss E. Jones: all of Manchester.—Mr. W. Skinner, of Manchester, to Miss R. Smith, of Salford.—Mr. J. Riley, to Miss M. A. Platt, both of Salford.—Mr. W. Marshall, of Ardwick, to Miss Miller, of Preston.—Mr. Sentzenich, of Liverpool, to Miss F. M. Ellenthorpe, of Salford.—Mr. W. Skinner, of Manchester, to Mrs. R. Smith, of Salford.—Mr. E. Perceval, of Rochdale, to Miss Oime, of Liverpool.—Mr. Mooney, to Miss Glassbrook, both of Wigan.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 36, Edward Burrow, esq.

At Manchester, Mrs. Roden.—Mr. Fazakerley.—Mrs. Miller.—In Lower By-



rom-street, Mr. W. Ryder.—In Golden-place, Oxford-road, 56, Mrs. Egerton, much respected.—Mr. J. Mellor.

At Salford, 45, Mr. W. Barge, deservedly respected.—48, Mr. G. Barrett.—On Green Bank Terrace, 56, Mr. W. Mouncey.—69, Mrs. H. Dewhurst.—52, Mrs. M. Vaughan.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Handley.—72, Mrs. A. Robertson.—Capt. T. Rockliffe.—80, Mr. E. Spencer.—56, Mrs. M. Barker.—Mrs. Shepherd.—41, Mr. H. Widow.—23, Miss A. Wood.—67, Mrs. Houghton.—Mrs. Alsop, of Eaton Place.—48, Mr. W. Heighway.

At Rochdale, 28, Mr. J. Barlow.

At Preston, 62, Mr. J. Scott.

At Knaresley, Mr. R. Naylor.—At Ardwick, Mrs. Hyde, widow of Robert H. esq.—At Parbold-hall, 56, the Rev. J. Wadsworth, greatly respected.

#### CESHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Chester, on behalf of the distressed poor, the mayor in the chair: a liberal subscription was entered into, headed by Earl Grosvenor.

A number of workmen out of employment lately yoked themselves to a large stone, which they dragged all the way from Runcorn to Liverpool, collecting donations on the road and in the streets.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hickson, to Miss Dean.—Mr. Dakin, to Miss Kent.—Mr. R. Pritchard, to Miss S. Barnes: all of Chester.—Mr. T. Rider, to Miss M. Millington, of Chester.—Mr. J. D. Lewis, of Chester, to Miss Robinson, of Wellinborough.—Mr. J. Swainson, to Miss S. Smith, both of Oulton.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Hunter, of Broxton-hall.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. J. Hanshall.—Mr. Cotgreave.—Mr. R. Dutton.—Mr. G. Haswell.—47, Mr. W. C. Jones.—At Northwich, 87, Mrs. Astles.—97, Mr. Astles.

At Seacombe, 62, Mr. M. Harris.—At Thornton, 83, Mr. J. Williamson.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Wallis, to Miss G. Witton.—Mr. Hardy, of Belper, to Miss Johnson, of Duffield.—Mr. S. Pickering, of Irton Wood, to Miss M. Heapy, of Derby.—Mr. R. C. Fosbroke, of Kegworth, to Miss A. B. Weldon, of Derby.—Mr. J. Westerby, of Winster, to Miss Stone, of Derby.—Mr. W. Pike, of Edmonton, to Miss M. A. Saunders, of Derby.—Mr. T. Tunnicliffe, to Miss S. Pickering, both of Melbourne.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. M. Foxcroft.—62, Mrs. Bird, deservedly lamented.—34, Mrs. M. Bouk.—77, S. Clarkson.—80, Ann Clarkson.—Miss Reading, at an advanced age.—78, Mrs. Finney.—80, Mrs. Brearey.—74, Mr. Field.

At Belper, 34, Mrs. G. Harvey.

At Gonalston, 88, Mr. H. Hind.—At North Masham, 80, Mrs. M. Oakes.—At Duffield, 54, Mr. R. Sharp.—At Twyford, 43, Mr. W. West.—At Ashford, 49, Mr. Britnor.—At Sawley, 43, Mr. J. Beers.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, Newark, and other places, subscriptions have been entered into for the relief of the poor. Trade was never known to be worse, nor the number of poor greater.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Bradshaw, to Miss A. Clarke.—Mr. G. Bell, to Miss Vickerstaff: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Blackwell, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Hindley, of London.—Mr. J. Sharp, to Miss Jervis, both of Newark.—Mr. S. Hodgson, to Miss H. Hearson, both of Farnfield.—Mr. Surgy, of Claypole, to Miss S. Hage, of Farnfield.—Mr. W. Doughty, of Farnfield, to Mrs. Easom, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 58, Mrs. A. Marriott, of Broad-street.—29, Mr. W. D. Booker, of St. Peter's Church-yard.—45, Mrs. Ann Bean, much respected.—Mrs. Flint.—60, Mr. W. Bains.—71, Mr. W. Godfrey.—Mrs. Severs, deservedly esteemed.—74, Mr. J. Buxton.—62, Francis Wakefield, esq. deservedly lamented.—21, Miss M. Blackwell.

At Mansfield, 62, Mr. S. Hopewell.

At Newark, 70, Mr. T. Down.—43, Mrs. A. Bettinson.—31, Mrs. S. Peel.—73, Mr. J. Jackson.—79, Mrs. M. Cooper.—25, Mr. S. Austin.—80, Mr. J. Redmell.

At Farnfield, 18, Mr. J. Denman.—58, Mrs. M. Swann.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Andrews, to Miss R. Lumley, both of Lincoln.—Mr. Barwell, to Miss Mirfin, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. W. Brown, of Wide Bargate, Boston, to Miss Cottam, of Low Teynton.—Mr. Tirrell, to Miss Shelton, both of Great Easton.—Mr. W. Bird, of Needham Lodge, to Miss Tomlinson, of Outwell.—Mr. Raithby, to Miss M. Jackson.—Mr. J. Bowers, to Miss A. Scotney: all of Holbeach.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, 68, Mrs. Raby.—At Louth, 76, Mr. J. Dobbs.—80, Mrs. C. Wilkinson.—76, Mr. R. Shear-smith.

At Grantham, advanced in years, Mrs. Goodwill.

At Boston, 67, Mr. B. Williamson.

At Holbeach, 29, Mr. J. Thompson.—At Cranwell, 23, Mr. J. Taylor, regretted.—At Cowfield Gould, 82, Mrs. Watson.—The Rev. Samuel P. Harper, rector of Caythorpe.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The manufacture of black hose has lessened the number of poor famishing workmen at Leicester: considerable numbers have obtained employment.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Parsons, to Miss E. Berridge

Berridge.—Mr. W. Perry, to Miss A. Laxton.—Mr. D. Gossett, to Miss M. A. Jackson: all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Bradley, of Leicester, to Miss Kenny, of Wetstone.—Mr. L. Lord, of Northampton, to Miss E. Ingram, of Leicester.—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss S. Humphreys, of Billesdon.—Mr. J. Hodgkinson, to Miss E. Brecknock, both of Bullwell.—Rev. C. Rogers, of Horsforth, to Miss Newton, of Wakefield.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. J. Hurst.—Mr. A. Smith, of Northgate-street.—Mrs. S. Wagstaff.—Mr. R. Spencer.—90, Mrs. Wattoff, of Castle-street.—Mr. Sanderson.—67, George Carr, esq. an amiable man, sincerely regretted.—Mr. Sharp.—Mrs. M. Cooke.—Rev. W. Babington.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 28, Rev. J. Dredge, deservedly respected.

At Hinckley, Miss M. Felton.

At Great Weston, 39, Rev. W. Harrison, justly regretted.—Mr. Hood.

At Bramcote, Mrs. Clarkson.

At Digsworth, 28, Mrs. J. Barrowcliff, regretted.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

A requisition for a meeting of the county, to consider the best methods for the relief of the poor, was lately presented to the high sheriff, and refused. It has been stated, that at Wolverhampton, Bilston, and Barlaston, the distress is inconceivable, that the nail-makers, buckle-makers, chafe-makers, &c. are in a condition bordering upon starvation. Subscriptions have been entered into.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Chambers, to Miss M. W. Prittie.—Mr. C. Smith, to Mrs. A. Reynolds: all of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Young, to Miss H. Wareham, both of Betley.

*Died.*] At Burton-upon-Trent, 23, Mr. J. Smith.—84, T. Cooper, esq. of Newstreet.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

There is nothing to report of the commercial metropolis of this county, Birmingham, or of the other towns, than that distress has daily been increasing the number of poor, by non-employment, and by reducing the inactive tradesman down to their level.

E. J. Littleton, esq. M.P. has lately established and endowed, at Birmingham, a school for the education of three hundred poor children, on Dr. Bell's system.

*Married.*] Mr. G. J. Jackson, to Miss S. Isherwood.—Mr. Compton, to Miss Sibbatts: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Gray, of Worcester.—Mr. J. Bolton, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Greenhill, of London.—Mr. J. Horsley, of Firkin-street, to Miss A. Matthews, of Balsall.—Mr. R. Silk, of Dale-end, to Miss Peplow, of Birmingham.—

Mr. S. Hodges, at Aston, to Miss M. Plimby, of Rudge.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 72, Mr. J. Ruston.—53, Mr. G. Woodward.—63, Mrs. M. Midlam, regretted.—47, Mr. Lawson, of Bull street, lamented.—Mr. W. Evett.—Mrs. Harper.—Mr. E. Rabone.—80, Mrs. E. Lloyd.—74, Mrs. A. Free.—21, Miss S. Chambers.—75, Mrs. E. Riley.—63, Mrs. E. Tilsley.—44, Mr. Truby.—42, Mrs. A. Onion.—82, Mr. S. Withers.—46, Mr. J. Woodhall, regretted.—Mrs. S. Walford.—25, Miss M. A. Ingram.—23, Miss M. Newbrook.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. F. Parkes, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. P. Jones, to Miss E. Carpenter.—Mr. Cawthorn, to Mrs. Bassett.—Mr. Drury, to Miss S. Mayor.—Mr. J. Rowlands, to Miss F. Hill: all of Shrewsbury.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 67, Mr. Hulme.—Mrs. Davis.—31, Mrs. Prowdley.—On Pride Hill, 64, Mr. S. Jarrett.—59, Mrs. S. Jarrett.—26, Miss Bythell.

At Wellington, Mrs. P. Dickinson.

At Bridgnorth, 64, Mrs. Corbitt.

At Wollascott, Mrs. Case, greatly respected.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society lately took place at Shrewsbury, on the present state of the agricultural interest. The county members, the president, Mr. Clive, Colonel Matthews, Mr. Smythies, and Mr. Walwyn, delivered their sentiments on the subject. It was contended and admitted, that the growers of corn had as good pretensions to a fair profit on their articles, and to equal protection, as the manufacturer and tradesman. It was unanimously agreed, that wheat could not be sold at a less price than ten shillings the Winchester bushel. A committee was appointed and instructed to prepare a petition to Parliament in the spirit of these sentiments.

*Married.*] Mr. Skyrme, of Hereford, to Miss L. Westrop, of Suffolk.—Mr. J. Roberts, of Cholstrey, to Miss M. Davies, of Tillington.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 59, Mrs. Pateshall.—F. W. Weaver, esq. greatly lamented.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

A roller-pump, on an improved principle, has lately been erected on the Worcester canal: it throws up 900 gallons in a minute.

*Married.*] Mr. Booth, to Miss S. Stych: both of Dudley.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. G. Young.—Mr. R. Wood.—Mr. Lillwall.

At Stourport, Mrs. Baldwin, regretted.

At Dudley, Mr. J. Whitehouse.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The anniversary of the Gloucestershire Whig Club was lately celebrated at Gloucester, being the birth-day of the late illustrious statesman, the Right Hon. Charles James



James Fox. Good British sentiment prevailed; and Col. Berkeley presided with much ability.

At Gloucester and Cirencester subscriptions have been entered into for the relief of the overwhelming poor.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Rose, to Miss Ann Moss, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Collins, to Miss E. Thomas, both of Bristol.—Mr. W. Sanders, of Bristol, to Miss R. A. Jones, of Frome Bridge.—Mr. P. Wyatt, of Nailsworth, to Miss E. Box, of Gloucester.—Mr. Gibbs, to Miss F. Moore, both of Monmouth.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs. Harley.—76, Mr. J. Adey.—66, Mr. D. Tatum.—Mrs. Perkins.

At Bristol, 30, Mr. J. Wood.—55, William Perry, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Fotheringham; and Capt. Fotheringham, master of the ceremonies, both deservedly regretted, and especially the captain, for his polite observance of his office.

At Monmouth, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Prosser.—Mrs. S. Rowell.—Mrs. Howe.

At Lechdale, Robert Wace, esq.

At Framilode, 100, Mr. C. Hillman.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Liddle, to Miss C. Carter: Mr. C. B. Wild, to Miss S. Carter: Mr. J. Brazier, of Hollywell, to Miss A. Baker: all of Oxford.—J. N. Wilkins, esq. of Oxford, to Miss A. Cobb, of Banbury.—J. G. Hitchcock, esq. of Oxford, to Miss E. Holt, of Bath.—Mr. W. Buigess, of Stratton Audley, to Miss A. Warburton, of Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 77, Mrs. Taylor, of Gloucester-green.—42, J. Cowper, esq.—70, Mr. J. Tubbs.

At Kingston, 67, R. Clerke, esq.

At Bicester, Mrs. Shillingford.

At Beckley, 58, Mrs. S. Steele.—At Asthally, 28, Mr. G. Puce.—At Charlton, 27, Mr. R. Shaw.—At Wheatly, 79, Mr. Holliday.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The electors of Wallingford lately held a meeting, when it was resolved strictly to maintain the purity of election.

The poor of Aylesbury have lately been relieved by public subscriptions.

*Married.*] G. Cooper, esq. of Reading, to Miss E. M. Green, of Sloane-street, London.—Mr. Blackwell, of High Wycombe, to Miss M. Jemmett, of Thame.—Mr. F. G. Wonfor, of High Wycombe, to Miss E. Serle, of Saffron Walden.

*Died.*] At Stony Stratford, Mrs. G. Wykes.

At Beaconsfield, 74, Mrs. F. Williams.

—At Shabbington, Mrs. E. Long.—At Hinton-house, Mrs. M. Symonds.

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford has nearly completed a beautiful temple at Woburn Abbey. A *bas-relief* of Socrates before his

Accusers has recently been finished, and corresponds with the work of Nollekins on the same subject. The first sculptors are employed, to pourtray the use and advancement of Civilization, the invention and progress of the art of Navigation, and the art of War.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Barten, of Hertford, to Miss Jay, of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Baker, of Bedford, to Miss Bryant, of Barnet.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 38, Miss C. Lyon.—69, Mr. M. Wheeldon.

At Bedford, Mr. R. Allen.

At Bishop Stortford, Mrs. C. Taylor.

At Hoddesdon, 64, Mr. J. Lawrence.

At Biggleswade, 69, Mrs. Gardner.—At Leighton-house, Mrs. E. Godwin.—At Hatfield, Mr. C. Townsend.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Knibb, of Peterborough, to Miss Stantent, of Stamford Baron.—Mr. Robinson, of Wellingborough, to Miss S. Elstow, of Irthlingborough.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, Mr. J. Allatt.—26, Mrs. E. Kipling.

At Ryall, 73, Mrs. Pilmore.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Hulsean prize has lately been adjudged, by the University of Cambridge, to Mr. Edward White, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, and of Colchester, for the best E-say on "*The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world.*"

In consequence of a requisition to the sheriff, a meeting of the land-owners and farmers of the county lately took place at Huntingdon, and a petition to Parliament was resolved upon, praying both Houses to take into consideration the present distressed state of the agricultural population, and the consequent injury to all the other classes of society. Similar petitions were prepared in other districts.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Kitchingham, of Leeds, to Miss Headly, of Cambridge.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. H. Peck.—76, Mrs. Rowe.—Mr. R. Crudgington.—55, Mr. Symonds.—60, Mr. C. Thorpe.

At Huntingdon, 52, Mr. Severs, deservedly regretted.—77, Mr. Aveing.

At March, 55, Mr. Beebe.

#### NORFOLK.

At Norwich, Yarmouth, and Thetford, so extensive were the demands of the poor, that in each place subscriptions have been entered into. At Yarmouth, soup-houses have been established.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Brooks, to Miss M. A. Robinson, both of Norwich.—A. T. Sampayo, esq. of St. Helen's-place, to Miss H. Kent, of Fulham: Mr. W. Barrett, to Miss J. Gunton: Mr. W. Sauerost, to Miss S. Thornton: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. Bains, to Miss Watson, both of Lynn.—Mr. J. Bays, of Lynn, to Miss C. Williams, of West-Winch.—T. C. Webb, esq. of Hempnall, to Miss E. Richards, of Topcroft.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Norwich, on St. Catherine's-hill, 25, R. P. Burroughes, esq. A.M.—68, Mr. G. Skelton, sen.—At Diss, 75, T. J. Woodward, esq. regretted.

At Yarmouth, Miss J. Reynolds.—27, Mr. G. Emms.—76, Mr. J. Plumber.—49, Mrs. M. Garner.—79, Mrs. S. Cox.—69, Mr. W. Bacon.

At Lynn, 69, Mrs. Rishton.—Mrs. Thompson.—56, Mr. W. Cox.—At Hickling Priory, 79, Mrs. Crowe.—At Ludlam, 79, Mr. S. Smith.—At Stoke, Mr. Riches.—At Upton, Mr. J. Holmes.—At Hempnall, Mr. J. Sheldrake.—At Wendling, 94, Mr. J. Johnson.

## SUFFOLK.

Bury and other places have had constant calls for their active commiseration for the wants of the poor. Non-employment for the master and workmen are represented as fast breaking down all distinction between them. We again repeat, as a salvo, return the agricultural labourer to his proper and exclusive employment; divide and subdivide the huge and leviathan farms into small ones; let each labourer have a plot of ground for his own benefit; then, and then only, distress will be lessened, as the families in the towns will be decreased, and the mechanist will obtain a surplus of employment. Subscriptions are only palliatives, men live longer than their extent; and their only effect is, subscribers suffer a declassification of property, without a lasting benefit attending their commiseration; and more,—they see a return of the relieved to their original distress. If Government were to lend 10,000,000*l.* and the relief of pauperism were taken up with spirit, then happy consequences would follow in every relative degree; the householder would be eased by less frequent calls upon his family property, and the poor would obtain an independence, the spirit of which would deter the generality of them from returning to what they would then call a disgraceful refuge.—*Norwich Paper.*

*Married.*] Mr. Battey, to Miss Thompson, both of Bury.—Mr. Partridge, of Bury, to Miss S. Robinson, of Hestett.—Mr. J. Millar, of Ipswich, to Miss F. Cook, of Brandon.—Mr. R. Codd, of Ipswich, to Miss F. Oram, of Needham.—T. Barton, esq. of Hereford, to Mr. Rice, of Ipswich.—Mr. G. Constable, of Ballingdon, to Miss Johnson, of Sudbury.—Mr. Turner, of Woodbridge, to Miss S. Dean, of Harwich.—Mr. R. Capen, to Miss Baldry: Mr. J. Churchyard, to Miss Bacon: all of Walten.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, 75, Mr. J. Conder.—76, Mrs. Cook.—69, Mr. W. Mason.—50, Mrs. Hayles.—At Bury, 63, Mr. R. Gudgeon.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Bullard.—79, Mrs. Ablett.—At Brundish, 75, Mr. J. Pipe.

At Tannington, 63, Mrs. Sutton.—At Halesworth, 29, Mrs. M. Simonds.

## ESSEX.

A respectable meeting of merchants, tradesmen, and inhabitants, was held at Colchester, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a more ample protection of the agricultural interest. Several resolutions were passed, and a petition adopted.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bunn, of Camberwell, to Mrs. A. Maynard, of Colchester.—Mr. Walton, of Bury, to Miss Parker, of Colchester.—Mr. T. Broom, of the Hythe, to Miss Jenkins, of Colchester.—Mr. T. Bailey, to Miss H. Porter, both of Chapple.—Mr. R. Surry, jun. of Chignell, to Miss M. Cooch, of Roxwell.—John Pimlott, esq. of the Temple, to Mrs. Brooks, of Woodford.—Thomas Nunn, jun. esq. of Mistley, to Mrs. M. A. Ayles, of Laytonstone.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Lewis.—Mrs. S. U. Nash.—Mr. Moulden.—59, Mr. F. Cook.—Caple Cure, esq.—Mrs. Dowson.

At Epping, 85, Mrs. C. Healy, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.

## KENT.

The agriculturalists of West Kent met lately at Maidstone, when it was resolved to petition Parliament to impose a duty on foreign corn.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Wickers, of Waltham, to Miss S. Ladd, of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Hubbard, of Dartford, to Miss E. Munn, of Canterbury.—Mr. R. Goodwin, of Danestroud, to Mrs. Terry, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. T. Cook, to Mrs. S. Raven: both of Dover.—G. S. Wintour, esq. R.N. to Miss L. Hillier, both of Rochester.—Mr. Bassett, of Margate, to Miss Honey, of Ashford.—Mr. J. Omer, of Sandwich, to Mrs. E. Noakes, of Deal.—Mr. H. Farmer, to Miss Blackman: both of Sandwich.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 24, Mrs. E. Coffie.—85, Mrs. E. Nicholls, regretted.—Mrs. S. Finch, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly lamented.—Mr. E. Wood.—75, Mr. A. Smith.—Mrs. Fielding.

At Rochester, Mr. Duddy.

At Chatham, 74, Mrs. Alexander.—At Folkestone, 57, Mr. H. Richardson.

At Deal, Mr. Forwood, at an advanced age, respected.—At Rickborough, 77, Thomas Jenkins, esq. much esteemed.

At Maidstone, 90, R. Gentile, esq.

At Folkestone, 57, Mr. H. Richardson. At Margate, Mrs. Castell.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Brown, to Miss S. Tuppen, both of Brighton.

*Died.*] At Brighton, 50, Mrs. A. Troup.—At Arundel, Mr. Riston.—Mr. Burchell.



## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Keen, of Southampton, to Miss E. Baker, of Farnham.—Mr. T. Norris, of Pamber, to Miss A. Shergold, of Winchester.—Sir J. Stuart, bart. of Allankbank, to Miss E. C. Woodcock, of Southampton.—Henry Eyre, esq. of Botleigh Grange, to the Hon. J. Devereux.—Mr. Pearce, of Portsmouth, to Miss J. Keet, of Elm Grove.—Mr. T. Aylward, to Miss S. Harvey: both of Arlisford.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Ogle.—81, Mrs. Staple.—Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. J. Hillyer.—Mrs. Shacle.

At Winchester, Mrs. Barnard.—82, Mr. W. Goater.—22, Miss J. Cape.—Mrs. Penny.—Mrs. Anderson.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. K. Smedmore.—Mrs. Legg.

At Portsea, 76, Mr. J. Poulby.—Mrs. Earwicker.—96, Mr. S. Cannon.—65, Mrs. S. Gaynor.—50, Mrs. Millner.

At Romsey, Mrs. Withers.

At Gosport, 89, Mr. J. Aldridge.

## WILTSHIRE.

A meeting has been held lately in Salisbury, and a committee formed, for ameliorating the condition of the poor. They concur in the opinion that land is the only resource to relieve the difficulties of the labouring population.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Tait, of Chippenham, to Miss Beard, of Gatton Keyne.—Mr. J. Giddings, of Urchfont, to Mrs. Jackman, of Bath.—Edward G. Polhill, of Charlton, to Miss E. Gilbert, of Prickshipton.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mr. Rhodes.—46, Mr. H. Woodyear.—At Maddites Park, Mr. S. Andrews.

At Attford, Charles Bythessea, esq.—At Pickwick Lodge, 79, Caleb Dickenson, esq.—At an advanced age, Gifford Wariner, esq. of Cannock-house.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Frome, to take into consideration the plan submitted, for giving employment to the labouring poor, by Mr. Wm. Davis Bayley, of that town, when resolutions were passed, that the feasible parts of each respective plan for the ultimate relief of the poor-rates should be put to the proof.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Jones, jun. to Miss S. Seward: both of Bath.—Mr. Winscom, of Overton, to Miss Penny, of Bath.—Mr. Lee, of Bath, to Miss E. Chapman, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Chislett, to Miss M. Raymond: both of Marston Magna.—Mr. J. Vesey, to Miss J. Duzzill: both of Bathwick.—Mr. J. Field, to Miss Burke: both of Lambridge.

*Died.*] In Beaufort-buildings, the Rev. Thomas Haweis, LL.D. M.D. rector of All Saints, Aldwinkle, Notts. chaplain and principal trustee to the late Countess of Huntingdon. Dr. Haweis was the

author of a History of the Church, Explanation of the Church Catechism, &c.—At Bath, 65, Mrs. E. M'Cartney.—Mrs. Lewis.—Edward Taylor, esq.—47, Mrs. S. Croker, deservedly lamented.—63, Mrs. Dawson.—77, Mrs. M. Godsalve.—Mr. P. Jones.

At Hallatrow, 63, P. E. Schobell, esq. M.D. deservedly esteemed.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] John J. Lamberts, esq. of Dorchester, to Miss E. Davis, of Winterborne.

*Died.*] At Stinford, the Rev. J. Floyer.—At Dorchester, Robert White, esq.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Exeter, Plymouth, and Barnstaple, have rendered themselves lately eminently conspicuous for their liberality to the poor.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Copp, to Miss A. Willcocks; both of Exeter.—Mr. S. Pope, to Miss Holman.—Mr. W. Durham, to Miss Pascoe.—Mr. W. Finemore, to Miss M. A. Foot: all of Plymouth.—Captain Forrest, of the royal navy, of Cheltenham, to Miss Stonner, of Torr Abbey.—Mr. J. Williams, to Miss J. Spurway: both of Honiton.—Mr. J. Wells, of Plymouth, to Miss Adams, of Brixham.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 63, Mr. M. Emes.—80, Mrs. Hayman.—94, Mrs. E. Lane, regretted.—84, Mrs. E. Couche.—At St. Leonard's, 85, Mrs. M. Bowring, respected.—Mr. W. Moxey.

At Plymouth, Mr. Lee.—45, Mrs. Beer.—73, Mr. Parkins.—41, Mr. Prowse.—63, Mr. J. Grant.—Mr. W. E. Banks.—57, Mrs. Barry.—73, Mrs. Surdle.—Mrs. Atkins.—60, Thomas Hodgson, esq. regretted.

At Northleigh, Mrs. Salter.—At Duryard, 77, Mrs. Cross, respected.—At Doddiscomleigh, 18, W. Rodd.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. Pellowe, of Penryn, to Miss A. Ireludda, of Marazion.—Mr. J. Bastain, to Miss J. Pearce, both of Truro.

*Died.*] At Penzance, 99, Mrs. J. Rowe.—41, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Penryn, 62, Mr. P. Roberts.

At Truro, 71, Mr. H. Bawden.

## WALES.

*Married.*] R. Price, esq. to Miss J. A. Gower, of Cardigan.—Capt. Sewell, of the rifle corps, Carnarvon, to Miss Williams, of Crickhowell.—Mr. J. Jones, of Tanyrallt, to Miss Griffiths, of Carnarvon.—J. Hughes, esq. of Aberystwith, to Miss M. Bonsall, of Fronfraith.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mr. W. Essery.—Mrs. Davies.—Miss M. Jenkins.—Mrs. Jenkins.—85, Mrs. M. Berrell.

At Aberystwith, 20, Miss S. Williams.—71, J. Jones, esq.

At Brecon, 74, Mrs. E. Baskerville.

At Haverfordwest, Miss Bowen.

At Beaumaris, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Allan;

R. Allan, an alderman of that corporation.—At Lampeter, 67, Rev. E. Williams, M.A.: he was an excellent scholar, historian, poet, and divine, and was deservedly regretted.—At Glanvrafon, L. Parry, esq.—At Hendre-Rhys-Gethin, 75, Rev. D. Price.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] Rev. W. Brash, of Glasgow, to Miss J. Dick, of Devonbank.—Neil Campbell, esq. of Glenman, to Miss M. Macdonnell, of Ardontire.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Miss J. Mackenzie.—A. S. Wedderburne, esq.—In Fife-place, Donald McLaine, esq.—Mrs. Phillips.—Miss J. Mackenzie.

At Stirling, John McGibbon, esq.—Mrs. Sutherland.

At Glasgow, J. Black, esq.—Mrs. J. H. C. Dallaway.—At Kinning, Mrs. Dixon.

At Dumfries, G. Richardson, esq.

## IRELAND.

A new branch of the woollen manufacture has lately been introduced into Dublin, which promises beneficial results.

The newspapers have announced a STEAM COACH from Dublin to Belfast, of which we expect farther details.

*Married.*] Rev. W. Thompson, of Queen's College, to Miss E. Pendland, of Cork.—G. Conn, esq. of Roscommon, to Miss M. Templer, of Heavitree.—Capt. Minchin, of Tipperary, to Miss H. Hogg, of Lynn.

*Died.*] At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. Paul O'Neill Stratford.

At Kinsale, Lieut.-col. Farzer, R.M.

Viscountess Gormanston, of Gormanston Castle, county of Meath.

At Bullock Park Lodge, Lieut. T. Hogg.

At his house, in Dublin, 68, Leonard McNally, esq. He was the son of a merchant in Dublin, and in 1774 came to England, and entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in 1776. He, for some time assisted in conducting one of the newspapers, and was editor of the *Public Ledger*. Mr. McNally has written several pieces for the English stage, some of which possess considerable humour; they are, "The Apotheosis of Punch, a masque, 1779;" "Retaliation, a farce, 1782;" "Tristram Shandy, a farce, 1782;" "Robin Hood, a comic opera, 1784;" "Fashionable Levities, comedy, 1785;" "Richard Cœur de Lion, comic opera, 1786;" "Cottage Festival, an opera, 1786." Mr. M. was much attached to Mr. Fox and his friends, and in 1783 spoke in several societies in favour of the Coalition. He returned to his native country many years ago, and entered into practice in Dublin, where he became one of the leading barristers. His other publications are,

"Critic upon Critic, 1792;" "The Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown, illustrated from printed and manuscript Trials;" and "The Justice of Peace of Ireland, 1809."

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, M. Cateau Calleville, a member of several academies, and author of the following works:—"A General View of Sweden;" "A Descriptive Account of the Danish States;" "Travels in Germany and Sweden;" "A Survey of the Baltic Sea;" "A History of Christina Queen of Sweden;" and "A History of the Revolutions of Norway." His works were held in high esteem; and he was 60 years of age when surprised with a violent attack of apoplexy. At the time of his death, he was employed on a Modern Universal History, the first volume of which he finished.

At Geneva, 64, J. Benedict Prevost, who from his earliest youth evinced a decided taste for study. This taste was opposed by circumstances, and could not be developed but at the time when he settled at Montauban. Entrusted with the education of the son of M. Delmas, he resolved to complete his own. He gave himself up to the sciences with ardour, and succeeded in making friends, or rather true brothers, of his pupils, insomuch that, having lived with them forty years, he died in their arms. He was Professor of Philosophy to the Protestant Theological Faculty of Montauban, member of several learned societies, and known by his numerous memoirs in Natural Philosophy and Natural History, on the Rot in Corn, on Dew, &c.

At Soriel, near Valence, 69, M. Faujas de St. Fond, a distinguished mineralogist and geologist. He was Professor of Geology to the Museum of Natural History at Paris from the time of its establishment. He has enriched its collections by a vast number of curious objects, the results of his researches and travels; and France owes to him the discovery of one of its richest iron-mines. M. Faujas has published many works on mineralogy and geology, as well as numerous memoirs in the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*.

At Fort Marlborough, on the west coast of Sumatra, the lady of W. R. Jennings, esq. Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor. This amiable sufferer bore up against affliction of the most distressing nature till the 18th of March, when a tremendous earthquake took place, which appalled the most courageous of the inhabitants. From this period the symptoms of her approaching dissolution were apparent, and on the 22d of April the melancholy event took place. Mrs. Jennings was the daughter of Edward Marlowe, esq. of Hampton.

Several Poems are deferred, as well as other pieces, for want of room. Of the present Number an extra quantity have been prepared, to meet the extra demand consequent on the high curiosity of the first Article.